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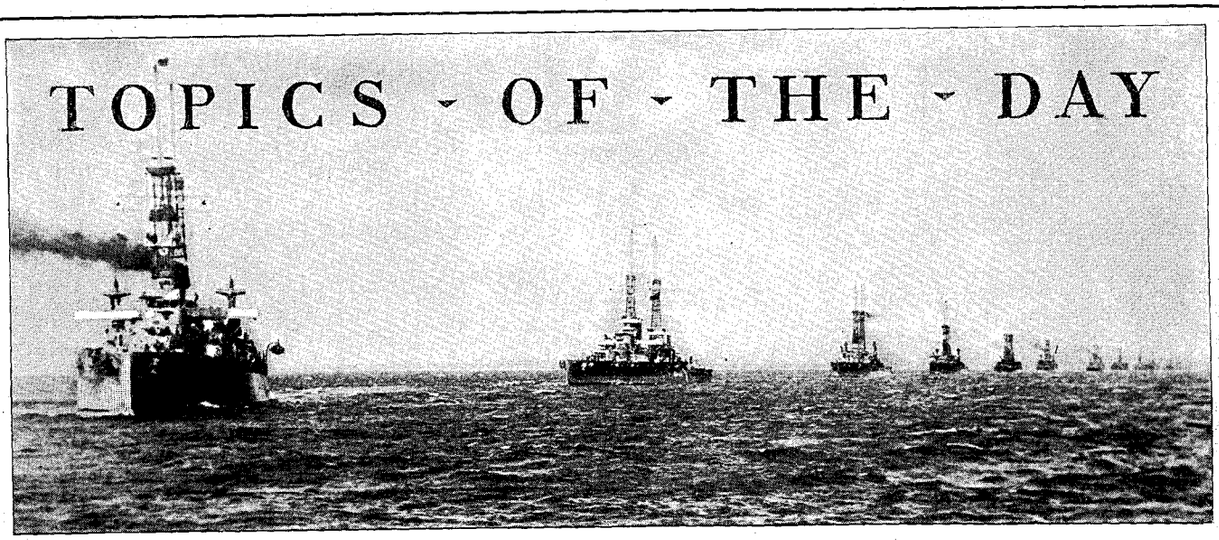
TOPICS OF THE DAY



OUR FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE. BATTLE-SHIPS OF OUR ATLANTIC FLEET READY FOR ACTION.

OUR STATE OF PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR

"THE HOUR when the United States enters the war will seal Germany's doom," declares J. L. Garvin in the London *Observer*, who goes on to predict in more specific terms that American ingenuity will find new ways of coping with the submarine, and that "the addition of the United States Navy to the Allies' battle strength would perhaps make possible operations which might finally destroy German hopes at the source." But to balance against this flattering English view of our military effectiveness, we have the disquieting assurance of the Chicago *Evening Post* that "the United States of America is prepared for war neither commercially nor physically," since "we have neither a merchant fleet to carry our commerce nor an army and navy to protect it." The crisis "finds us unprepared," agrees the Chicago *Tribune*, which adds that our Navy "is grossly undermanned," its personnel now being twenty-four thousand short of the authorized seventy-four thousand. Still another pessimistic witness, described by the New York *Tribune* as "one of the highest of our naval authorities," is quoted as saying that because of our weakness in airplanes and submarine-chasers we would be unable to prevent a blockade of our own ports by German *U*-boats. But, at any rate, whether or not we are prepared to meet the strain of war as it is now being waged in Europe, remarks the Philadelphia *Record*, "we are in better trim for hostilities than we have ever been at the beginning of any previous struggle." For "our Navy is now larger than ever before," we have had two and a half years' experience in the manufacture of war-munitions on an unprecedented scale, and "the mobilization on the Mexican border has contributed greatly to the fighting strength of the Army by the practical training it has given to one hundred and fifty thousand members of the National Guard."

Thus, behind the question of the rôle we may be destined to play in this war lies the question of our material preparedness. What are the facts? As many editors remind us, the entrance of the United States would add to the ranks of Germany's foes a nation of 113,000,000 population, whose stock of gold is as large as the combined gold reserve of France, Russia, and the United Kingdom, whose pig-iron production is greater than that of all the other countries of the world combined, and whose copper-output in 1916 was twice that of the rest of the world. The American Navy, with 151 fighting ships and a tonnage of 1,097,000, ranks third among the navies of the world, and our merchant marine has a gross tonnage of 8,470,000. And while we have immediately available for our fighting-line on land, according to the Chicago *Tribune*, only "about 50,000 regulars and 100,000 partially trained militia troops," we have more than 21,000,000 males from eighteen to forty-five years old, and 4,778,000 of these, according to the estimates of Mayor Mitchel's Committee on National Defense, would not be exempt from national service because of sickness, physical defects, industrial necessities, or dependent families. We are reminded that England entered the war with an army of only about 200,000, and improvised an army of 5,000,000 while she fought. And we have the assurance of a prominent American army officer that, thanks to the

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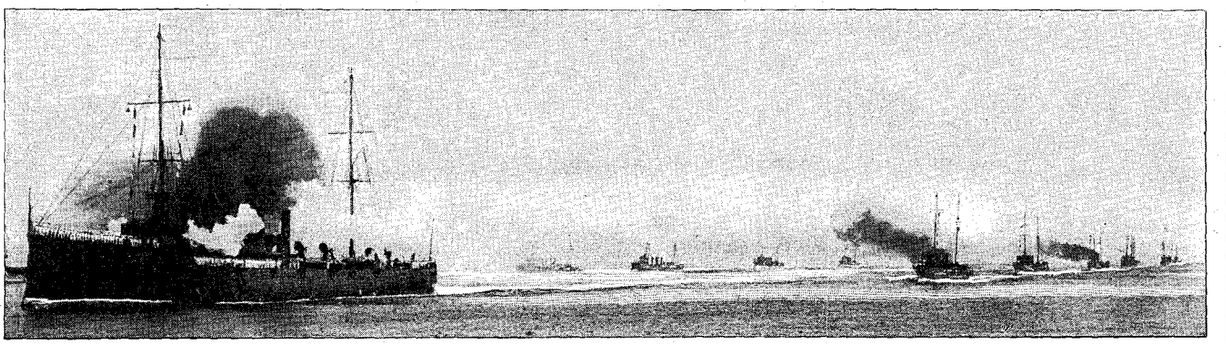

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THE SUBMARINE'S MOST DANGEROUS ENEMY. SOME OF OUR FIFTY-SEVEN TORPEDO-BOATS.

development of munition-plants in the past two years, "we can provide ordnance and equipment for an American army as rapidly as it can possibly be used in the event of a war with Germany."

When diplomatic relations were broken, the nation prepared in a mood of sober resolution to meet war if it should come. The Governor of New York ordered the National Guard and the Naval Militia into service to guard the bridges and water-supply of New York City. The railroad brotherhoods and the railroad companies declared a truce in their eight-hour-day fight. The great steel and ship-building companies offered their plants, representing billions of dollars of capital, to the Government. The American Red Cross mobilized throughout the country. The War Department planned for the immediate creation of a reserve of ammunition for an army of one million men. The Secretary of the Navy asked Congress for legislation giving the Navy Department complete control of all the wireless systems in the United States, and asked authority to commandeer private ammunition- and equipment-plants. Drastic measures were framed for dealing with spies. Amendments were added to the Naval Appropriation Bill providing an additional $150,000,000 to hasten the construction of one hundred and thirteen war-ships authorized at previous sessions and now being built. The appropriation for anti-aircraft guns for the defense of navy-yards and magazines was increased in the House by $2,700,000; and $1,000,000 was appropriated to buy the basic patents of an airplane suitable for war-purposes. Mr. Henry Ford announced his readiness and ability to build for the Government without profit "one thousand small submarines a day and three thousand motors a day." The Comptroller of the Currency reported to Congress that the United States is "entrenched financially almost as firmly as it is possible for any human government to be." And President Frank A. Vanderlip, of the National City Bank, stated that the banks are prepared to absorb the proposed $500,000,000 Government Treasury note issue without a murmur, and more if necessary. Says *The Wall Street Journal:*

"Lloyd George once spoke of the 'silver bullet' winning the war. Our financial arsenals are filled with those bullets, gold-plated at that. We can send them to the Allies by the ship-load so long as the war lasts. . . . . .

"America can take upon itself a larger part of the task of feeding the armies and civilians of the Allies. Where Germany is hungry, we have grain. Next spring we can increase the acreage of cereals, potatoes, and foodstuffs in general. Governmental regulations may even be directed to that end. We have more than 22,000,000 dairy-cows, 40,000,000 head of cattle, 48,000,000 sheep, and 67,000,000 swine. These animals mean food, clothing, and leather.

"There are 25,000,000 horses and mules, ready for the battle-front, or the farm, or wherever their labor is needed. . . . War calls for copper, steel, coal, and many chemicals. In the possession of these military necessities we are the strongest and best-prepared nation of the world.

"If the short-sighted Kaiser sees nothing but a mobilization of untrained men behind our little Army, he makes his last and greatest mistake."

Few are aware of the great industrial mobilization set in motion by the National Council of Defense. The New York *Tribune* says of it:

"If five years ago any one connected with the Government at Washington had stood up in a meeting of manufacturers and labor men and suggested that 20,000 companies send to the national authorities reports of their equipment for making products needed in time of war, and that the Government be given the right to commandeer whole industries and set them to work for the nation, there would have been a storm of opposition and a general outcry of 'Socialism.'

"Yet we are told that all this has been authorized and that it is only the beginning. Out of hundreds of larger automobile-manufacturing concerns, provision is made so that less than a score would be making cars the day following a declaration of war. Arrangements, it is said, will soon be perfected so that in the event of a serious crisis the entire industrial life of the nation would be immediately transformed into a cooperative public service. Government orders and Government inspection are to be the rule in times of peace in order to secure efficiency in the day of need.

"These and other plans of the National Council of Defense will mean probably the greatest change that has ever occurred in our history as a nation. The war has brought about at a single stroke a development of national consciousness the world over which years of agitation for Governmental control could not have achieved."

Army and Navy officers agree, according to the Washington correspondents, that war with Germany would present a naval rather than a military problem. Our Atlantic fleet, now mobilized at Guantánamo, says the New York *World*, "is in better fighting condition than any fleet that has flown the American flag." Altogether, says the Springfield *Republican*, "our Navy can add 40 per cent. to the Entente lead on the sea." In fact,

"Roughly speaking, our alliance with the Powers against Germany would mean the addition to a fleet already twice the size of Germany's, Austria's, and Turkey's put together, of a squadron at least 40 per cent. as great as Germany's. . . . . .

"The addition of this strength would from the first render an attempt to escape on the part of the German fleet, bottled up in the Kiel Canal and the Baltic, far more improbable than it has been even up to date. The chances of an actual dreadnought-to-dreadnought clash between Germany and the United States are all but negligible.

"A serious battle with German war-ships off our coast could only occur after the breaking of the first British line of the defense which has held since the time of the Spanish Armada. And even in the almost incredible event that the British sea-power were broken, the Germans could hardly be expected to gain their victory without suffering such losses that their prospects for defeating the American squadron would be slight. . . . . .

"The prime duty of our fleet would be to keep the food-ships plying between America and Great Britain. Its first practical service would in all probability be performed in patroling the coast with our fifty-seven destroyers against an attempted

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blockade on the part of Germany's great war-submarines of the *U-53* type, and in convoying merchantmen beyond the submarine cordon which Germany might seek to throw round us."

Our naval efficiency can be greatly increased, according to the Council of National Defense, by new inventions and methods worked out by the Naval Consulting Board. Some of these devices, according to a member of the Board, "are far in advance of anything known to European navies, and in the event of a conflict will give us a decided advantage." The Cleveland *Leader* predicts that in case of war the shipping of the Great Lakes will be drawn on "to help provide a huge fleet of dispatch-boats, troop-transports, supply- and hospital-ships, and wrecking and salvage vessels, as an auxiliary to Uncle Sam's sea-fighters." But our greatest need, in the opinion of many observers, will require a fleet of "sea wasps" to deal with the submarine menace. Preparations to build such a motor-boat patrol-fleet, we are told, have already been begun by the Navy Department. These small, swift craft are to be equipped with fore and aft guns, wireless, search-lights, and unique bombing-devices. Says the New York *Evening Sun:*

"Yachtsmen estimate that not fewer than one thousand boats of a type of which only a few exist in the United States to-day would be necessary for the proper patrol of the coast. In view of the speed with which patrol-boats were built for England it is believed that the one thousand boats could be built in much less than a year to substitute or supplement the work against submarines that may have to be done in the first instance by the private-owned volunteer craft. The United States has now two types of patrol-boats that were constructed for test and as a guide for yachtsmen. Both boats, one thirty-five feet in length and the other sixty-six, are capable of doing twenty-five to thirty miles an hour."

In the aeronautical branch of our defenses we are admittedly very weak, and the National Aerial Patrol Commission asks for the stationing of one thousand hydroaeroplanes along the coast and the training of five thousand aviators. If war were declared to-day, writes Mr. Sterling Patterson, the United States might be able to bring together three hundred trained aviators and about the same number of machines. Moreover—

"There is not a single kite-balloon or dirigible, or even an aeroplane, connected with the coast-artillery. There are seventy-three forts and forty-five field-batteries virtually at the mercy of long-range guns of battle-ships lying beyond the point of vision of artillery-observers. Every European nation maintains both balloons and aeroplanes for the purposes of observation at coastal forts. Stationary balloons are considered absolutely essential in the work of range-finding. . . . . .

"Comparison of our aeronautical equipment with that of any proportionately great European Power fills one with a sense of impotence. Great Britain, for instance—which, incidentally, is believed to be somewhat less fit aeronautically than Germany—has between three thousand and five thousand aviators. It has more than three times that number of aeroplanes."

"Direct military intervention of the United States in the war in Europe is not practicable, even were America to desire it," according to the military expert of the London *Times*. But military experts in Washington are quoted as predicting the passage of a universal-service law soon after a declaration of war, not only to provide a defense against invasion, but to give an offensive weapon against Germany if the war should continue two years more. Meanwhile the Philippine Senate has adopted a bill providing for a Philippine army division of 25,000 men, and the Japanese of Hawaii are prepared to offer to the United States the services of 15,000 trained Japanese reservists. Says the *Hawaii Hochi*, of Honolulu: "Forgetting whatever minor differences there may have been, the Japanese of Hawaii stand ready to serve loyally the flag under which they live." And in the New York *Tribune* we read:

"A call for 500,000 volunteers, apportioned among the States according to population, would probably be the first move of President Wilson in case of war. Under the existing law, it is necessary for him to call out the National Guard before issuing any call for volunteers, but he can demand volunteers immediately after issuing such a call."

There is a division of opinion in the American press on the question of sending American troops, in case of war, to fight on European soil. "If we failed to send an expeditionary force we would disgrace ourselves," thinks the New York *Evening Sun;* and the New York *Tribune* reminds us of Italy's unsuccessful attempt to maintain a separate war against Austria:

"The United States might as well take heed now of Italy's experience. The Entente Allies can help us even more than we can help them. Getting together with them at the start would be a counsel of the soundest wisdom and highest expediency."

On the other hand, Japan has sent no troops to fight on European soil; and in the Springfield *Republican* we read:

"It would be possible for the United States to act in cooperation with Germany's enemies, once Germany becomes our own enemy, without actually joining the Entente combination. It would be possible for the United States to remain politically isolated in its aims, while acting in a military sense with the Western Allies. It would be possible for the United States to wage its own war and make its own peace. In fighting England in 1812–1814, the United States did not form an alliance with Emperor Napoleon, nor join forces with England's enemies."

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ONE OF THE GIANTS THAT GUARD OUR GATES. A FOURTEEN-INCH DISAPPEARING GUN AT SANDY HOOK.

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GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS IN NEW YORK CITY SWEARING ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES.

After our severance of diplomatic relations with Germany many cities reported a rush of subjects of the Central Powers to become American citizens. In New York City in one day nearly a thousand Germans, Austrians, Bulgars, and Turks took out their first citizenship papers.

WHERE GERMAN-AMERICANS STAND

RECALLING THE CLEAVAGE of sympathies among our people that so suddenly revealed itself at the outbreak of the war, editorial observers were keen to note the effect of our break in diplomatic relations with Germany, and they rejoice in the main to find that while everywhere deep regret is exprest that the President should have felt it obligatory to give his passports to Count von Bernstorff, the German-American and Austro-American population bear witness in various demonstrations throughout the country to their unswerving loyalty to the United States. "Germany is their mother, but the United States is their bride," is the slogan. Of course, some German editors and spokesmen modify or almost wholly disagree with this sentiment, but, on the whole, the attitude of this part of our people may be summed up in the expression of the Omaha *Tribune*, described in press dispatches as the largest German daily paper in the West, and which formerly was a severe critic of the Administration. "Our allegiance belongs to America first, last, and all the time," this journal declares. "We have duties toward our adopted country. These duties we must perform and will perform above all considerations, regardless of what the future may have in store for us." Another characteristic opinion comes from Mr. E. C. Steinmann, president of the German-American Alliance of Colorado, who is quoted in a Denver dispatch to the New York *Times* as saying that "the man who violates his oath of allegiance is a traitor, and no specious plea of any nature whatsoever will serve to change that fact."

In a dispatch from Portland, Oregon, we read that on February 4 German-American citizens of that city assembled to the number of one thousand five hundred to celebrate Emperor William's birthday. When they met at the German House they found it decorated entirely with American flags, all German costumes had been discarded, and German national songs eliminated from the program. When "America" was played by the orchestra, we are told, the audience rose *en masse* and sang the anthem. Philadelphia dispatches inform us that on February 8 the German-American National Alliance, representing three million constituents, indorsed the President's action in breaking with Germany. In a statement to the press Dr. Charles J. Hexamer, president of the organization, is quoted as saying that in case of war—

"We will organize German-American regiments, and, in case of a call for volunteers, we mean to show the American people with what readiness and patriotism we will answer a call to arms for the defense of the flag and the country. . . . . .

"In case of war we will at once turn over all the moneys we have raised for the German Red Cross and German widows and orphans to the American Red Cross and for the benefit of widows and orphans of our boys who have to give their lives to defend our country against Germany."

An official expression of allegiance is reported from Hoboken, a city with a large German population said to have been strongly in favor of the Teuton cause as against the Allies. The City Commissioners, we read, passed a resolution which runs as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we do hereby express our unqualified approval and commendation of the action of the President in making known to the Imperial Government of the Empire of Germany that the United States will not submit to its dictates or to the dictates of any other foreign Government in an attempt by them to restrict the free use of the seas by vessels of the United States; and

"*Resolved*, That it is our fervent wish and prayer that the friendly relations heretofore existing between the United States and the Imperial Government of the Empire of Germany shall not be marred by any overt act of the said Government in the cause of the prosecution of the warfare with the Empire of Great Britain and its allies, and that ere long peace shall reign in all lands and among all people, who may become molded into a great brotherhood of men."

In New York we hear of the authorized representatives of more than five hundred German-American societies gathered at the Arion club-house to arrange for a charity bazaar in aid of the war-sufferers of the Teutonic Powers. But the great event of the previous day, the break with Germany, temporarily put the plans for the bazaar by the board, and, as related by a New York *Sun* reporter, "in response to a call they instantly pledged their loyalty by a rising vote," and sent a telegram to the President of the United States "to which the best native American could not object." Among the speakers quoted by the *Sun* man, the most impressive, perhaps, was Mrs. E. J. Dornhoefer, president of the German-American Ladies' Alliance of Manhattan and Queens, who is thus pictured:

"'Thirty-five years my husband has been a citizen, and we are good Americans' thus began a matronly looking woman. Her speaking voice was a delightfully rich contralto. She rose suddenly from a chair far forward, and the crowd swung their chairs around so that they could hear her better. The fact

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that her voice trembled a bit and that there were unmistakable tears on her cheeks did not cause a loss of interest.

"'Fifteen of mine are in the war in Europe—brothers, uncles, cousins, and nephews, and five of them I know have been killed and more I do not know about,' she went on in an impassioned flow of German that was a delight to listen to. 'As a little girl I saw the war of 1870, and I know what America of this generation does not know, all about the frightful suffering of war. So I pray God we will not go to war—with Germany or any other country.

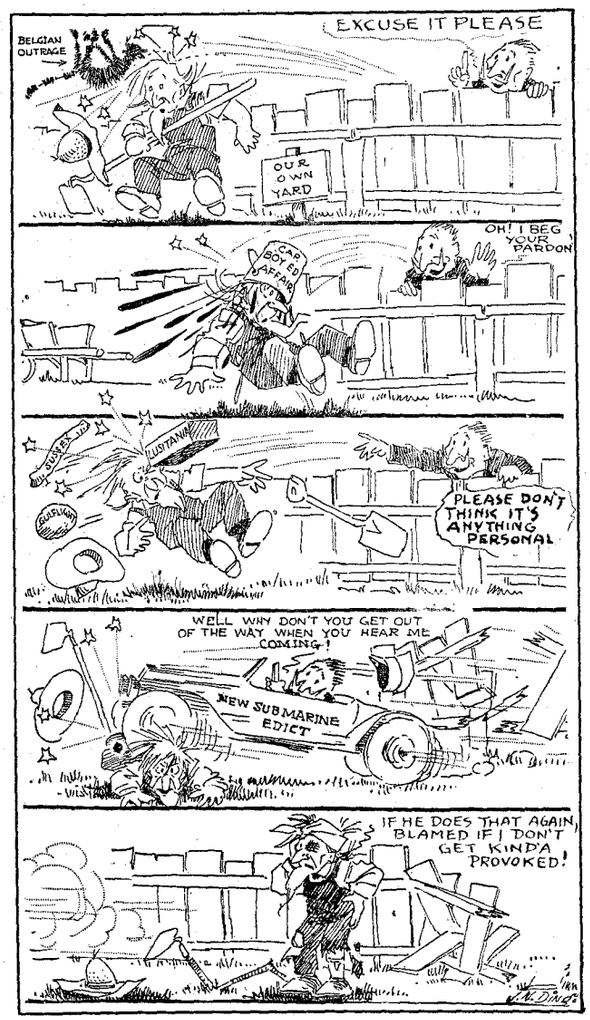
"'I love my Fatherland. Why shouldn't I? What I think personally about all these things I keep to myself. But—my three boys, they are Americans. What must be, must be. I would be a bad mother if I did not teach them to love and live and die for their country, America. Let there be no war. But if war must be, they will march out to fight for their America. They told me so in our home in Queens only this morning, and it made me happy to hear them say so. And it made their papa happy, too.'"

As to the German-American press, an inquiry addrest by the New York *Tribune* to sixteen newspapers in various sections of the country reveals the fact that they deeply regret the break, a great number pledge loyalty, many plead that we may be kept out of war, and some charge Great Britain with having first offended against international law. Editorial observers generally issue warnings against the hot-headed partizan, whether in a newspaper column or in the street, and the Chicago *Herald* criticizes Mr. Horace Brand, editor of the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, who is quoted as saying in his journal that if America entered the war a "war of races would break out in our midst; passion would be aroused and hate engendered; internecine warfare would result." Basing its assertion on tangible evidence, *The Herald* believes that Mr. Brand "does not represent the sane and sober German-American population of Chicago," or that he "voices the sentiment of his race resident in the United States," and it adds:

"The loyal German-Americans of Chicago should reason with Mr. Brand. They should point out to him that it does not redound to Chicago's credit to have practically the only German editor in America who breathes threats or prophecies of that most horrible thing, a race-war."

The Chicago *Tribune* is one of many journals to remind American-born citizens that the "feelings which are tearing the souls of so large a body of Americans impose a serious duty on the rest of us." Above all, we are told, every citizen should avoid "every word or act which may make the United States any less a unit," and it adds:

"The German-Americans are good citizens of the United States. While we are in our right senses we have no doubt of that fact. We must see to it that we remain in our right senses. To lose the German-Americans would be a greater loss to the United States than to lose half an army."


EXCUSE IT PLEASE
BELGIAN OUTRAGE
OUR OWN YARD
OH! I BEG YOUR PARDON
SUSSEX
LUSITANIA
PLEASE DON'T THINK IT'S ANYTHING PERSONAL
WELL WHY DON'T YOU GET OUT OF THE WAY WHEN YOU HEAR ME COMING!
NEW SUBMARINE EDICT
IF HE DOES THAT AGAIN, BLAMED IF I DON'T GET KIND'A PROVOKED!

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AND SOME FOLKS ACCUSE US OF "RUSHING INTO WAR!"
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

"STARVING ENGLAND"

SINCE THE ONLY EXCUSE offered for Germany's intensive submarine campaign "is desperate necessity—the imperative need of self-preservation, the deliverance of Germany from starvation, and defeat by starvation of Great Britain," the practical question is—Will it work? For, adds the Baltimore *Sun*, "if no appreciable effect can be produced on the British food situation," the move "represents the extreme of folly as well as of brutality." As the New York *Times* estimates the chances of starving England, "it does not seem that ruthlessness is such an infallibly sure road to success as to be worth all its employment will cost." Similar doubts occur to the New York *Commercial*, which observes:

"The British Isles can be made self-supporting, or so nearly so that a blockade would not starve the people. . . . . .

"Even if the British Isles can not produce enough food, so much can be added to the present production that all that will be needed can come in through a single guarded port. . . . Just what is wrong with the submarines is not known, but they do not, and presumably can not, attack battle-ships and cruisers. England has enough war-vessels to line a lane into Liverpool from the open ocean, and as long as she can do this Germany can not starve the people, tho they may have to tighten their belts."

Since this matter of "starvation" is rather complex, the New York *Evening Post* suggests that "the safest method of approach is to ask, What must the German submarines accomplish in order to reduce England to the condition in which Germany herself stands in the matter of food?" *The Evening Post* estimates that before the war England imported two-thirds of her food, and three times as much per head of the population as did Germany; that is, "the respective food-import needs of the two nations were 66 per cent. and 22 per cent. The Allied blockade has virtually cut off German imports," depriving the German people "of nearly 20 per cent. of its food requirements for more than two years. . . . For the English people to suffer the same percentage of deprivation, England must lose a little more than one-third of her food importations," or "one-third of her available shipping tonnage." At the end of 1916, British merchant shipping was approximately what it was when the war began, "a little over twenty million tons." So *The Evening Post* concludes that "Germany must sink something like five million tons of English ships before England is as near to 'starvation' as Germany is to-day," and that means twice as much as she sank during the first twenty-nine months of the war. "Berlin's own estimate of Britain's merchant-marine losses up to the end of 1916 is 2,794,000 tons. Germany must sink three times that amount of tonnage and more before

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she brings England to her knees; and she must do it, by her own account, in a few months."

Now the first results of the German submarine campaign were impressive. In the first week of February there were sunk, according to the New York *Times*, fifty-nine ships (thirty-two of them British) with a total tonnage of 115,219. But, comments the Baltimore *Sun*, keeping in mind the *Evening Post's* computation, "at this rate, it would require about 714 days, or

"THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS?"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

nearly two years, to destroy five million of British commercial tonnage; . . . if the rate of the first week is not vastly exceeded, the blockade will be virtually a failure so far as starving Great Britain is concerned."

Other editors call attention to the provisions being made by England to cope with the submarine crisis, such as the convoying and arming of merchantmen. And these plans, a writer in the New York *Times* points out, are known to include "a swarm of mine-sweepers, the utilization of scores of fast destroyers, a vast fleet of submarines, naval hydroplanes, and many thousands of fast-going motor-boats, each fitted with one, and in some instances two, light guns; the use of nets made of the strongest of metals, and, of course, countermining."

But the Milwaukee *Free Press* laughs at the stories of a great British antisubmarine fleet. We may be sure, it says, that—

"Whatever antisubmarine weapon the British Government may possess, it has been used to the utmost up to this time. And if it was used to the utmost with such complete failure in limiting even Germany's restricted undersea warfare, how much more futile will it be now that Germany has turned loose hundreds of her newest submersibles under a wide-open policy? . . . . . .

"Every sane Englishman knows that, with Germany's establishment of an intensive submarine blockade, the food-supply of the island will have dwindled to nothing within sixty or ninety days."

Perhaps, remarks the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*, "what the *U*-boats are expected to do is to decrease France and Italy's supply of food and coal and Russia's supply of munitions rather than to starve England." This, the New York *Evening Post* thinks, would be "a much more attainable object," and Bethmann-Hollweg revealed it plainly "in the emphasis he laid on the food and coal difficulties in France and Italy." So that the purpose of Germany's new step "is not the speedy ending of the war by a body-blow at the arch-enemy, but intensifying the pressure on other members of the Entente in the direction of a separate peace."

JAPAN'S INSISTENCE ON LAND-RIGHTS

KEENLY AS WE FEEL about unrestricted submarine warfare and jealous as we are of our rights on the high seas, we are also under obligation to be considerate of the rights of other nations, observes the New York *World*, with a critical glance at the legislators of Oregon and Idaho for their attempt to enact antialien land-ownership bills into law at the very moment our international relations were reaching the highest point of tension. The contention of those States is that the legislation would rule against all aliens alike, but outside observers claim that it is directed chiefly at Japan and recall the situation in California in 1913 when Secretary Bryan, at President Wilson's request, made a journey to that State in an effort to induce the abandonment of anti-Japanese legislation. The "consequence, if not the direct purpose," of the Oregon and Idaho legislatures, *The World* goes on to say, was to embarrass the United States, and it charges them with "a profest intention to assert State rights regardless of the national interests and engagements." The climax was brought about, press dispatches inform us, by the approach of the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Aimaro Sato, to the State Department. No formal protest was lodged, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, but it was made evident that the Japanese Government had no intention of abandoning its opposition to any legislation that might discriminate against its citizens. The State Department sought the immediate cooperation of the Senators from Idaho and Oregon. Senator Chamberlain, of the latter State, is quoted by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* as saying to Mr. Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department, that "To advise the legislature of my State not to pass a bill preventing Japanese from acquiring land there would be to act directly contrary to the dictates of my conscience." But Senator Borah sent a telegram to the State Senate of Idaho, which the press record in part as follows:

"I am quite in favor of Idaho exercising the right when necessary to say who shall own her land, but in this critical hour for our Government we ought not to exercise that right unless the situation commands us to do so. Furthermore, I have reason to believe the whole matter can be adjusted satisfactorily through diplomatic channels."

In response to the request of the State Department, the alien-land bills were killed in both States, and the prompt action of Idaho and Oregon wins them warm praise for their genuinely patriotic spirit in putting the welfare of the nation before their individual interests. Japan objected to the proposed Idaho bill, Boise dispatches advise us, for the same reason, that it is opposed to California's similar antialien land-ownership law. And we hear from Salem that Oregon's antialien land bill was aimed to prohibit Japanese, Chinese, and Hindus from owning land or making long-term leases. The author of this bill, Senator Wilbur, of Hood River, is reported by the press as saying in the State Senate that he withdrew it of his own volition, and without pressure from the State Department, and he added:

"I have not lost faith in this bill. I think the time is coming when members of the Oregon legislature will be sent here with instructions to pass such a law. I hope the time is coming when we should no longer submit to the dictation of a foreign Power in our internal affairs.

"If these were normal times I would not withdraw this bill, but on account of existing conditions I wish to leave the Government at Washington free to handle the situation."

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* and other journals point out that present internal difficulties in Japan made the alien land-law movement most inopportune, because "in the disturbed condition of popular feeling there over the political complications that led to the dissolution of Parliament there is danger of dragging in this American legislation as an issue and forcing the Government to radical action." We read then:

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THE NEW DICTATOR.

—Hope in the Chicago *Tribune*.

GERMANY.—"I trust that you do not misunderstand me."

—Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*.

TWO HOLD-UPS.

"Under the agreement with Japan, Tokyo claims the United States has consented to Japanese ownership of agricultural as well as other land, the point in dispute. If that is so, the State legislation would be in conflict with the treaty which, under our Constitution, has all the force of the supreme law of the nation. The test would come before the United States Supreme Court if it could be got there. But neither Government wishes it carried to that point, preferring to rely upon a sort of 'gentlemen's agreement' which avoids involving the honor of either nation."

There is something seriously wrong with our national structure, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, when in a national crisis it is necessary for the Federal Government to plead with two State legislatures not to embarrass the Government by passing State laws contravening a solemn agreement entered into with a foreign Power. While there is nothing alarming in the present situation, it is highly illuminating, according to this journal, which wonders how we can ever formulate an international policy "if the Government is impotent to carry out its contracts," and it adds:

"More than once we have had to confess our inability to enforce in our own courts the treaty rights of aliens. We have had solemn agreements overridden by vetoes of State legislatures or by labor dictators. Even now . . . there is no likelihood that there will be anything more than a postponement of the embarrassment for the Federal Government, which can do nothing but plead with the legislatures in question."

To those who would criticize Idaho and Oregon for deliberately adding to the anxieties of the nation in a time of crisis, the New York *Evening Post* says such an intention is "inconceivable." This journal adds:

"What happened in the Far West is not really a case of putting local prejudice above the national necessity. It is rather an illustration of parochialism here in the East. These measures have no doubt been under consideration for some time in Idaho and Oregon, but have aroused no attention elsewhere because they had not yet led up to a crisis; it is the crisis that makes good newspaper copy. The sudden danger as regards Germany, by turning people's minds to all the possibilities involved in war, threw Idaho and Oregon into sudden relief."

IGNORANT ALIENS BARRED

THE THIRD STRIKE is not necessarily an "out" in some games, it has been observed. Three times the literacy test for immigrants was approved by Congress only to succumb to a Presidential veto. But a fourth opportunity is given; Congress overrides the veto, and there is a "home run" instead of a "strike-out." The score stands, and after May 1 illiterate immigrants will be denied access to our less hospitable shores. This bill, the first to be passed over President Wilson's veto, was carried by a vote of 287 to 106 in the House; and 62 to 19 in the Senate. Thus, observes a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, has Congress victoriously "ended a fight for the restriction of immigration by the literacy test which began in 1897, when President Cleveland vetoed the measure. President Taft also vetoed the provision, and President Wilson has done so twice." To be admitted under the new law, says *The Times* editorially,

"Aliens over sixteen must read in any language or dialect designated by the immigrant 'not less than thirty or more than forty words in ordinary use'; and aliens who on account of race or religious persecution have had no opportunity to get an education are exempt from the test. Any admitted or admissible alien, or citizen of the United States, 'may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over 55 years, his wife, his mother, his grandmother, or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not; and such relative shall be permitted to enter.'

"The literacy test apart, the Immigration Bill contains elaborate and detailed provisions of exclusion, most of which are to be commended. 'All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons,' and so on, paupers, defectives, criminals, the tuberculous, anarchists, these and other exclusions for physical or moral reasons and the welfare of the State, will, if faithfully administered, be a national protection."

Not the South alone, but "the labor element in the North, the American Federation of Labor, the farmers' organizations, and millions of citizens demand restricted immigration," shouted Congressman Burnett during the debates in the House of

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Representatives. But the Minneapolis *Journal* is inclined to the belief that "Mr. Wilson more accurately represents the sentiment of the country" regarding Mr. Burnett's measure than does Congress. If the daily press reflect public opinion, *The Journal* is apparently correct. In his veto message President Wilson thus briefly stated the chief arguments against the test now adopted:

"The literacy test constitutes a radical change in the policy of the nation which is not justified in principle. It is not a test of character, of quality, or of personal fitness, but would operate in most cases merely as a penalty for lack of opportunity in the country from which the alien seeking admission came.

"The opportunity to gain an education is in many cases one of the chief opportunities sought by the immigrant in coming to the United States, and our experience in the past has not been that the illiterate immigrant is as such an undesirable immigrant. Tests of quality and of purpose can not be objected to on principle, but tests of opportunity surely may be."

Moreover, added President Wilson, to exempt from the test aliens fleeing from religious persecution "might lead to very delicate and hazardous diplomatic situations," since "the immigration officials would be obliged in effect to pass judgment upon the laws and practises of a foreign Government and declare that they did or did not constitute religious persecutions."

The President was right, declares the New York *World*, "the illiteracy test is un-American, a dangerous and mischievous innovation." According to *The World*,

"The success attending legislation of this kind in Congress must be attributed to the influence, altogether out of proportion to its numbers, which organized labor exerts over that body. Unionism's aim is not so much the advancement of learning as the creation of a labor scarcity, and it makes illiteracy a fatal defect, because that is likely to be the most far-reaching. Considering the part that unlettered immigrants and the children of unlettered immigrants have taken in the development of the United States, it is amazing that for a quarter of a century nothing has stood in the way of these bigoted and selfish designs of a comparatively small class but the true Americanism of three Presidents."

Now "the door to opportunity in America is no longer open to those who without fault have failed to obtain opportunities elsewhere"; and the Philadelphia *Record* adds, "the futility of the action is fully equal to its unfriendliness." The New York *Sun* would "thank God that Abraham Lincoln did not live to see a statute put on the books which brands his father as an undesirable citizen." "The increase of ability to read and write is an incident in the progress of civilization," the San Francisco *Chronicle* observes; "the mainspring of progress is an honest mind in a sound body." "Some who know how to write and speak English who do so too much are bothering us considerably more" than the illiterate immigrants just now, in the opinion of the Washington *Times;* or, as the St. Louis *Republic* explains, "the black-hand criminal is always writing notes." Further to demonstrate that Congressmen do not cast their votes according to editorial sentiment, we might quote a score of equally vigorous protests from other representative papers.

Yet the Congressmen who voted so solidly for a literacy test are not altogether without newspaper support. "The true American," in the opinion of the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, "will not regret that at last our great ports will cease to be a profitable dumping-ground for enterprising steamship companies, which in past years have lured illiterates to 'the land of the free' for the passage-money there was in it." The Boston *Transcript* also believes that the literacy test is supported by the prevailing sentiment of the American people as the only apparently available form of restriction. And the Troy *Record* approves it as "the only practical barrier yet suggested to stem a tide of inflowing multitudes who may wish to leave Europe at the conclusion of the war."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE freedom of the seas will now be enjoyed by icebergs and fish.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

YOU might think Constantine and Carranza had studied temporizing in the same school.—*New York Evening Sun.*

IT may be written in history that Germany was submarined by her own *U*-boats.—*New York World.*

BESIDES, a literacy test would require a considerable reorganization among immigration officials.—*Newark News.*

WONDER if the Kaiser is planning to eat his next Christmas dinner in Boston or New York?—*Boston Transcript.*

THE average Congressman displays less interest in the freedom of the seas than in free garden-seeds.—*Philadelphia North American.*

PROBABLY Charles Evans Hughes perfectly understands what the President means by "peace without victory."—*New York Telegraph.*

ANOTHER puzzling feature of the situation is how, in this era of high prices, they were able to buy votes for $1 per in Cincinnati.—*Indianapolis News.*

"I THINK that any thoughtless, heedless, reckless demagog can project a nation into war."—William Randolph Hearst, at Altoona. By the way, did you read the New York *Journal* in 1898?—*Boston Transcript.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Tribune* suggests that one member of the German Embassy be permitted to remain in the United States, on these conditions: (*a*) that he paint himself with red and white stripes; and (*b*) that he be illuminated every evening.

IT is so kind of the Kaiser to permit us to continue our coastwise traffic.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

CALORIES and vitamines may sustain life, but imperfect man craves food.—*New York Sun.*

THE Mexicans can't lose us. As the Army comes out, an ambassador goes in.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

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GOING TO TAKE AN OCEAN TRIP THIS SEASON?

"A coating of paint . . . in vertical stripes three meters broad, alternating white and red; on every mast a large flag of checkered white and red; on the stern the American national flag." From the German note, January 31, telling how American ships must dress to be safe.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

FAMINE is a hopeful bidder for the peace-prize.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE public would be glad if some of the force used in feeding could be applied to food-prices.—*Newark News.*

THERE'S no use in trying to identify Mr. Lawson's "Senator 'O.'" The description fits too many.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WHAT on earth can be delaying Herr Hollweg in formally announcing that the United States started the war?—*Boston Transcript.*

THE United States may find itself in a League of Powers to enforce peace and justice even before Mr. Wilson believed it possible.—*New York Sun.*

IF they paint up an American ship that way to win the privilege of creeping into and out of Falmouth once a week, the Dove of Peace will have resigned in favor of the zebra.—*New York World.*

IN the event of war, says Bill Bryan, the United States must not join hands with the Allies. These militaristic jingoes who think we could lick Germany all alone ought to be muzzled.—*Philadelphia North American.*

COLONEL BRYAN tells the public what the President ought not to do and Colonel Roosevelt tells it what the President ought to have done long ago. What to do the President will decide.—*Springfield Republican.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

CAN THE "U"-BOAT WIN THE WAR?

THE EMPHATIC DISAPPROVAL aroused throughout the neutral world by Germany's resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare leads many competent observers to inquire whether the Fatherland is not paying too high a price for what may, after all, prove an expensive luxury. Even in Germany itself there are naval critics of high standing who do not hesitate to warn the German nation that submarine warfare may not yield the great results that have been expected. To this number belongs Captain Persius, who, in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, asks whether the submarine war on merchant shipping will be "a most important factor in bringing about peace," and he is by no means sure that it will. Writing at the beginning of the year and having in mind just such a development as has transpired, he says:

"The increasing success of our submarines has in the last few months become surprizing. Nevertheless, nothing would be more foolish than to build up hopes on this and think, for example, that our successes must go on increasing at the same rate, so that in spring we might be sinking a million tons a month. The more the submarine war on commerce increases, the more serious become the difficulties it has to face. The number of ships daring to go to sea declines, the ships which still sail are more strongly armed, and the skill of their captains in repelling submarine attacks increases. Lastly, the number of enemy instruments for destroying submarines increases. . . . It would be a sin against our own people to conceal the truth—that endless waiting and inexhaustible confidence are necessary in our submarines till they will finally be able to reach the desired goal.

"If one underestimates the difficulty of the task, it is sheer ingratitude to our submarine crews, who are beyond all praise, who fearlessly set out again and again on voyages full of danger beyond description, ready to offer their lives for their country, perhaps in a most painful fashion. . . . That German submarines are inspired by an untiring activity is shown from the figures of tonnage destroyed: 1915: January, 14,000 tons; February, 27,000; March, 83,000; April, 33,000; May, 93,000; June, 84,000; July, 77,000, etc. In 1916 the figures rose rapidly. In January-February, 238,000 tons were sunk, in March and April, 432,000 tons. In September, 141 enemy ships were sunk of 182,000 tons, and 39 neutrals of 72,600 tons, and in October, 146 enemy ships of 306,500 tons and 72 neutrals of 87,000 tons. In November the tonnage rose to 408,500, and the December total, not yet published, will, it is hoped, be similar.

"The English Navy finds itself practically impotent against the losses of the mercantile marine. Its submarines can not return like for like to the enemy. The merchant shipping of the Central Powers has disappeared from the seas since the outbreak of war, so that it can not be attacked. Where traffic still goes on, as in the Baltic, the English and Russian submarines have been a failure. We have done our best, so far with success, to turn the fact that we are cut off from the world's markets to our advantage. We cherish the expectation that the enemy will not be so able to adapt themselves to the altered situation when the economic war has been intensified still more. There is therefore a contest between us, the object of which is to cripple the other side economically. The future still conceals from us who will hold out longest in the race."

A STRAIN ON THE AFFECTIONS

NORWEGIAN (to Swede)—"What—you here, too? I thought you were a friend of Germany?"
SWEDE—"I was." —*Punch* (London).

Admiral Lacaze, the French Minister of Marine, tells the French Senate that Germany's move is "horrible, but ineffective." This judgment he bases upon the performances of German submarines in the past, and states that during the last eleven months they have sunk only one-half of 1 per cent. of all the tonnage entering French ports. As reported by the Paris *Journal des Débats*, he began by stating that the aim of the German Government was rather to terrorize than to destroy:

"The Germans are trying to do now what they always have done. The world ought to know that they have endeavored to terrify us since the beginning of the war. Disregarding the humanitarian engagements they made at The Hague, they have not hesitated to throw crews and passengers into frail boats and abandon them to the waves in tempests far from any coast. In a great many cases, even recently, numbers of their victims who could not be reached in time died of hunger, thirst, and cold. What more horrible than that can the Germans do? There is not a man in the world who has not learned with horror of the deeds of which the Germans have been guilty. The declaration of to-day does not move us. The Army, the Navy, and civilians all maintain the same calm before the horrible crimes of our enemy."

After saying that the French naval authorities had taken every precaution, he continued:

"Fifty-one million tons of merchandise entered our ports during the last eleven months. One-half of 1 per cent. has been sunk by submarines. Possibly in the future this proportion will be a little higher, but the sole result will be that the country will understand more thoroughly that we are at war."

The great majority of the German papers think that the new campaign marks the beginning of the end of the war, which, they confidently believe, will be brought to a victorious conclusion before the summer. The Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* voices the general opinion when it says:

"What is now demanded of our *U*-boats surpasses all they have heretofore accomplished. They are expected to shut off England, France, and Italy, from all oversea communication, a task which only a few years ago no sane person would have thought worth discussing. No higher praise could be paid to the excellent reputation which our *U*-boat commanders have created for themselves within two years than the fact that to-day nobody doubts their ability to accomplish this gigantic task.

"They will do it. As to that, there is only one opinion in all

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Germany and among her allies. They will impose Germany's victorious will upon a vainglorious enemy.

"In these last two years they have gained immense experience in the new method of warfare. They have learned to fight wind and sea and British cunning and their boats have developed an efficiency never dreamed of before. They have to deal with a hostile merchant fleet, which in the hard service of the war has lost much of its former efficiency, being manned by crews that are certainly no longer first class. The best seamen were long ago absorbed by the navy. Their places were taken by colored men, and we know by experience how the sight of our *U*-boats affects the spirit of hostile and neutral crews. Our *U*-boat commanders do not fear the enemy's mysterious means of destruction, of which there has been so much talk of late. The conviction that the whole German people is behind them will lead them and their brave crews to the highest spheres of glory.

"Our enemies are seen to be already in fear of what is coming. They were asking for it and shall not be disappointed.

"As to the neutrals—we can no longer be bothered by their opinion. We have only one duty now—to win. To this end we must look neither to right nor left until the German war-aims are reached."

OUST THE HOHENZOLLERNS—Such is the *leitmotif* of a pamphlet issued by the "Association of Male Citizens of Southern Germany" entitled "The Only Way Out." It is published in Munich and is from the pen of a presumably pseudonymous "Heinrich Sieger." His thesis is that Germany's victories resemble those of King Pyrrhus, only more so, each victory being, in fact, more costly than a defeat. He writes:

CALLING THE BLUFF.

WILHELM—"Our arms have triumphed, yet our noble offer of peace has been impudently rejected by the enemy. What is our next step?"

KARL—"Unconditional surrender."

—*Passing Show* (London).

"Germany cries, 'We will fight till the last man, and when no more men are left we will enroll women and old men,' but the people themselves are convinced that no maneuver of this sort can avert ultimate defeat, which at this moment is mathematically certain."

The pamphleteer regards Germany's present situation as identical with that of the French Empire a century ago. When the crucial moment comes will William II., he asks, stand prepared to sacrifice himself for the German people as Napoleon did? He adds:

"Even as France avoided terrible peace-conditions by deposing Napoleon, so Germany, faced by the vision of final catastrophe, will one day be driven to decide on deposing the King of Prussia in favor of a Bavarian ruler. The house of Wittelsbach has fulfilled all its duties to the Empire, its escutcheon is unstained, and in this war it has won its laurels again and again. Not only would the German Empire under a Wittelsbach dynasty offer the necessary security for a European peace, but also the possibility of realizing a still greater Germany."

The writer foresees that England, France, and Russia will never consent to negotiate peace with the present Kaiser or the German Crown Prince, whereas "with the disappearance of the Hohenzollerns it will become possible for Germany to promote and cement cordial relations with England, as has happened in Great Britain's relations with France."

The Zurich *Volksrecht* says that the document here summarized voices a state of opinion very widely diffused in Bavaria.

KARL I. HOUSECLEANING

"NEW BROOMS SWEEP CLEAN," says an old proverb, and the new Emperor of Austria seems to be using the broomstick pretty freely to sweep out the old officials at Vienna and Budapest. Both in Entente and neutral lands there is a tendency to believe that Karl I. is a little restive under the direction of his more powerful ally at Berlin. Many observers think that the Austro-Hungarian ruler would welcome peace at any price that would maintain the integrity of his realm, and that he is working to that end, despite the avowed peace-aims of the Entente pointing to the disruption of the Dual Monarchy should that combination of Powers ever attain a position where they can dictate a victor's peace. The London *Nation* discusses the situation and remarks upon the political explosion in Austria that followed the young Emperor's accession. It says:

"There has been in a few weeks a complete upheaval in the political world of Vienna. Since the young Emperor came to the throne, one Premier (Dr. von Körber) has been dismissed, and another (Dr. von Spitzmüller) has failed to form a Ministry. Both of them are Germans. The Foreign Minister of the Dual Monarchy, Baron Burian, a nominee of the Magyar Dictator, Tisza, has also fallen. The two men who have climbed to power (Count Czernin as Foreign Minister and Count Clam-Martinic, as Austrian Premier) are, both of them, Czechs, and both belong to the group which worked for very definite ends under the murdered Archduke Franz Ferdinand. We know, or can guess, some of the questions at issue during these crises—the calling of the Reichsrath, the status of Galicia, the future of the South Slavs, the periodical 'compromise' (*Ausgleich*) with Hungary, and the means of attaining an early peace. It is admitted that the initiative in the recent German overtures for peace came from the Dual Monarchy. It is said that Austria, in the last stages of privation, and at the end of her endurance, without actually contemplating a separate peace, is trying to open separate conversations with Britain and France in order to prepare the basis for a general peace. Nor can we fail to guess that the Kaiser's sudden departure from Vienna, on the eve of the old Emperor's funeral, must have followed some sharp difference of opinion with the young Emperor."

The lesson that *The Nation* draws from these signs is thus exprest:

"What we may say tentatively, however, is this: The German-Magyar ascendency is no longer secure, and some, at least, of the Slavs of both monarchies have a brighter prospect before them. If they can be rendered contented, the Dual Monarchy is no longer tied by the necessity of self-preservation to the German Empire. 'Central Europe,' even on the political side, is not inevitable. On its economic side, it is well known that even the Magyars dread the German commercial ascendency."

Neutral journals also believe that Austria-Hungary is now in the process of an "evolution toward peace" as the *Journal de Genève* expresses it. The Swiss organ continues:

"From the moment the young couple ascended the throne

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THE EMPEROR KARL I. REPEATS HIS CORONATION OATH BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

The Hungarian Premier, Count Tisza, whose political future is in the balance, stands at the left, between Cardinal Czernoch, the Primate of Hungary, who is administering the oath, and the Emperor. This ceremony took place outside the Cathedral of St. Mary, at Budapest.

surprizes have followed each other in rapid succession at Vienna, and in a few short weeks the Empire has traversed years of history. At Court a clean sweep has been made, and the chief influence has now passed to Count Berchtold and Prince Lobkovitz, whose name has hitherto been unknown in active politics.

"But the dismissal of men such as Privy Councilor Singer-Sieghart, the all-powerful instigator of Germanic policy in Austria; Baron Machio, the Departmental Chief of the Austrian Foreign Office; and especially Count Forgach, for ten years the instrument of anti-Servian policy and author of the ultimatum to Servia in 1914, and consequently one of the men most directly responsible for this war, is particularly significant. It clearly betrays the Emperor's intention to rid his entourage of those compromised in the origin of the present struggle.

"Karl I. has no more use for the partizans of war. Is it because he wants peace? Austria is certainly in need of it, and we understand that she has never dared to publish the result of her last war-loan. Even her own Germanophile press points out certain dissonances between the Orders of the Day issued to their armies by the German Kaiser and Karl I. Count Goluchowski, who is now in Switzerland as representative of his Sovereign, is allowing certain rumors to circulate."

Turning to the sister kingdom of Hungary, signs are not lacking that changes as radical are soon to take place in the political world. The attention of the Hungarians is focused upon Count Andrassy, a bitter opponent of the now all-powerful Count Tisza, whose rule was characterized by Count Andrassy in the Hungarian Parliament as one of "unscrupulous oppression and corrupt and arbitrary methods." At his coronation Karl bestowed upon Count Andrassy the order of the Golden Fleece, universally held to be one of the highest distinctions in Christendom. Count Tisza does not possess it and the *Pesti Naplo* thinks that the bestowal of the honor on Count Andrassy marks the end of Count Tisza's long ascendency. It writes:

"To become a member of the Order of the Golden Fleece almost makes one a member of the Royal House, the possessor of the decoration being addrest by the King as *mon cher cousin*. The honor bestowed on Count Andrassy means the virtual dismissal of Count Tisza, for it shows that by his attack upon the Premier he did not become unworthy of the honor."

The Budapest *Nèpszava* holds similar views and says:

"In political circles, the news of Count Andrassy's decoration with the Golden Fleece produces the impression that it is a moral impossibility that Count Tisza should remain in his position. After the unqualified attack delivered against him by Count Andrassy, that the latter should be rewarded by a decoration of this kind shows that Count Tisza's fall is inevitable."

The fall of Count Tisza, says the London *Morning Post*, would be an event of far-reaching importance. The London organ thinks that the appointment of Count Andrassy would bring peace nearer by destroying the present close cooperation between Berlin and Budapest under Count Tisza. It proceeds:

"The Hungarian Prime Minister has throughout played a most prominent part in bringing about the war and in the war-policy of the Central Empires. He was instrumental in establishing German domination within and beyond the Monarchy, and was the dupe of Germany with regard to her ambition to control one-half of Europe for the furtherance of the scheme regarding the Near East, known as the Bagdad-Berlin scheme. It was he who helped the Germans to establish the 'military unity,' the single command, and thus enabled them to lay hands on the armies of the Monarchy in such a manner as to make disentanglement impossible, and it was he who silenced the Hungarian press and Opposition in the interests of Germany and Austria. His services, in fact, have been invaluable to the German Government in securing for it the political and military advantages it possesses at present in the Central Empires. Count Tisza's fate, therefore, is a question of immense importance from the point of view of the present world-conflagration. The Monarchy is an indispensable asset to Germany, and therefore it is a matter of supreme importance to her whether its destinies are to be controlled by her sworn friend and ally Count Tisza or a young and vigorous ruler resolved on concluding peace."

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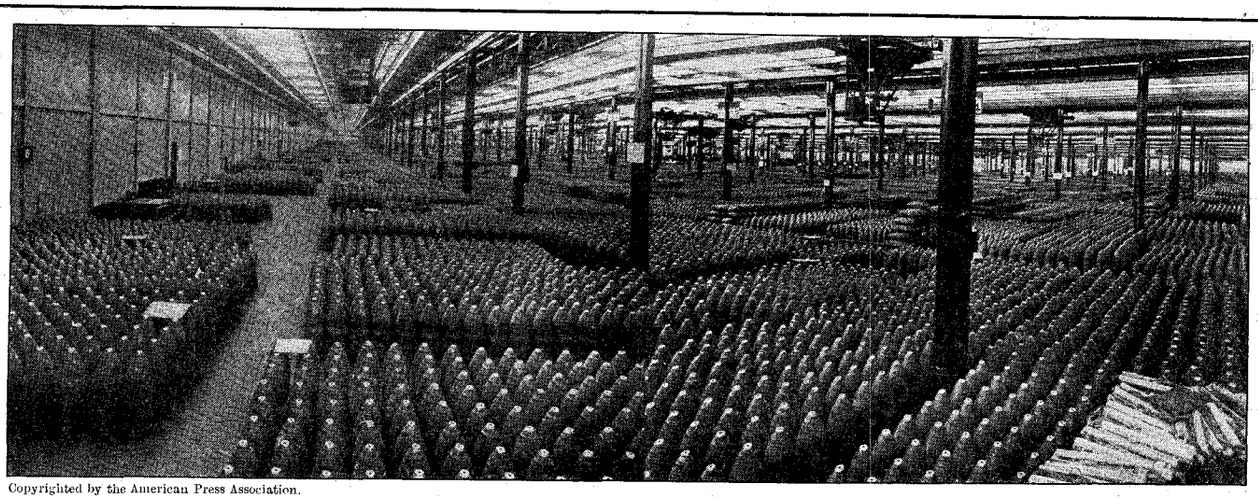

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ONE OF BRITAIN'S HUGE SHELL STORE-HOUSES, COVERING TEN ACRES.

THE ENTENTE FACING HUNGER

THE FAILURE OF *U*-BOAT WAR, say some of the German economists, would still leave the Entente countries confronted by the specter of starvation. The success of the present submarine campaign, they tell us, will bring England to her knees within a month, but in any case the whole Entente will see famine by the end of April. This view is discust at length by Dr. Paul Rahrbach, one of the leaders of the German socialists, in the Berlin *Deutsche Politik*, a weekly of great influence, where he remarks that the crops at hand in England, France, and Italy, together with all possible imports, will suffice only until "April, 1917, when the Entente will be where they wanted us to be: facing starvation if the Dardanelles remained closed. And our Army, our Navy, and our allies will see to that." Dr. Rahrbach quotes from the tables compiled by that eminent economist, Dr. Herman Weil, of Frankfort, and we learn that—

"England, France, and Italy need at least eighty million quarters of wheat and three million quarters of maize which they can not themselves produce. Consequently, the total imports of wheat required in all will be approximately 85,000,000 quarters. Of this quantity all the countries able to supply the Entente—except Russia—can ship only one-half."

The Entente can not look either to this country or to Canada, Dr. Rahrbach says, for—

"The United States and Canada will hardly furnish more than between 12,000,000 and 12,500,000 quarters, and it is very probable that in view of the constantly growing prices an embargo will be ordered to check the high cost of wheat consumed by these two countries themselves.

"The United States produced fifty million quarters less and Canada twenty-seven million quarters less than in the previous year."

A survey of the other grain-producing countries is then made, and we are told:

"From old crops in Argentina, Australia, and India, and via Archangel the Entente may, in the most favorable event, get thirty-two and a half million quarters, the figures being four, ten, five, and one million quarters, respectively.

"A round trip by import steamers to North America, including the loading of the vessel, requires one month; to Argentina, about three months; and to Australia, about four and a half months.

"From the two latter countries the Entente may, therefore, receive between ten and twelve million quarters—but not before August, 1917, and then only if the import and export of all other goods are eliminated in favor of foodstuffs.

"The harvest in India does not begin until March. Thus far, too, it is problematical what, if any, quantities the Entente may get from that country.

"Thus, as long as the Dardanelles remain closed, the deficit of nine million tons of wheat can not be covered.

"Owing to the decrease in fodder output, the American output in pigs will be considerably reduced and meat prices are rising steadily."

Germany and her Allies are quite self-supporting in the view of this authority, and he sums up that aspect of the situation by remarking:

"A benignant Providence gave us and our allies bountiful crops, and we can not only face the coming year with certainty and calmness, but will be able to accumulate great reserves for 1918.

"The German harvest of 1916 is officially stated at five million tons. The actual canvass will exceed this early estimate by several million tons."

A certain grim satisfaction at the plight of the Entente is exprest by Dr. Rahrbach in this final paragraph:

"What we would witness if the conclusions of the material here presented are realized—and the figures are so certain, so accurate, are based upon such reliable data that they can not help but come true—would be such a crushing punishment of fate for the hunger plan which England has mapped out against us that the word of ancient history, 'Nemesis,' certainly would describe it."

GERMANY'S RAILROAD TROUBLES—The official announcement that great numbers of long-distance and local passenger-trains to different parts of Germany had to be canceled on January 22 has directed attention to the serious shortage of rolling-stock in the Fatherland, where food difficulties are increased and even the supplies of munitions for the front are endangered by lack of transport facilities. *The Westminster Gazette* writes:

"The growing shortage of steel in Germany for export, and even for munitions, is due to the lack of railway facilities even more than of labor. As Mr. Max Hoschiller has pointed out in the *Temps*, for some ten years before the war German manufacturers and traders were constantly demanding more goods trucks, but the railway authorities never provided enough. During the war railway traffic, judging from the receipts, has increased appreciably, not only through the transport of troops and munitions, but because the sea-routes are closed, and the import of coal, except from Belgium, is stopt."

Further details are given by the *Gazette de Lausanne*, which says:

"Normally 8 per cent. of the locomotives are in [process of] repair and the same proportion of coaches. At present 23 per cent. of the actual total rolling stock is out of action from some cause or other. And this proportion must increase, because nowadays German boiler-tubes are made of cast metal and do not last half as long as the old copper and bronze boilers. Further, the Army's needs increase steadily, and the rolling stock has to serve a greatly extended service, embracing Belgian, French, Servian, Russian, and Roumanian territories."

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

HOW THE RAILROADS MAY SAVE MILLIONS

THE STRIKING ASSERTION is made in a railway organ that from one-quarter to one-third of the total coal bill of our railways—a proportion representing from 75 to 100 million dollars annually—is spent in kindling, preparing, cleaning, and maintaining fires on grates when locomotives are not actually using steam to move. This would all be saved by using fuel in such form that it would not have to be employed merely to "keep up a fire." Such fuel is the oil used on California railways; but it is not likely that oil can ever be widely burned in locomotives. This means, says the writer of a paper summarized in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (January), the increasing use of pulverized coal, requiring the special equipment of locomotives to burn it, but worth the expense because of improvement in service and economy of operation. We read, in substance:

"Next to labor, the largest single item of cost for transportation in this country is the fuel for locomotive operation, and as in the final analysis the cost per passenger or per ton-mile is largely conditioned upon the unit of motive power per hour, it is easy to realize what the cost must be if power is wasted.

"The necessity for conserving the supply of oil in the rapidly exhausting fields for other than railway-fuel purposes will soon eliminate it from locomotive service, while the higher prices and shortage in supply of the larger sizes and better grades of solid coals now in demand for the commercial trade will bring about the use of the less salable by-product of the mines in pulverized form.

"Steam-locomotives will eventually have to be equipped so as to approximate to electric machines by the use of pulverized fuel, which in turn will eliminate smoke, soot, cinders, sparks, and fire hazards; reduce noise, bring down the time for dispatching at terminals, and stand-by losses; and increase the daily mileage by providing for longer runs and more nearly continuous service between general repair periods.

"The large quantity of steam required by the modern locomotive necessitates excessive rates of evaporation, such as can only be effectively and economically produced by the burning of fuel in suspension, in order to utilize the heat units that now go out of the stack and into the ash-pan when solid fuel is fired on grates.

"By mechanically feeding and burning pulverized fuel, arduous labor on the part of the fireman is replaced by the more skilled manual control of combustion, and assistance is given to the engineer in the operation of the locomotive and permits a better chance for the observation of track and signals.

"The opportunity for reducing the non-productive time of existing locomotives, and for relieving terminal congestion that is now caused by the necessity for cleaning fires, ash-pans, flues, and smoke-boxes; inspecting and repairing draft, grate, and ash-pan appliances, and for firing-up and supplying firing tools and equipment to locomotives burning coal on grates, makes the use of pulverized fuel one of the most effective and economical means for increasing the net earning capacity of present single- and double-track steam roads.

"From investigations up to the present time, it has been found that any solid fuel that, in a dry, pulverized form, has two-thirds of its content combustible, is suitable for steam-generating purposes. Domestic and steam sizes and qualities of anthracite, bituminous, and semibituminous coals and lignite and peat, as well as the inferior grades, such as anthracite culm, dust, and slush and bituminous and lignite slack, screenings, and dust, are all suitable for burning in pulverized form.

"As over 8,000,000 tons of pulverized fuel are now being used annually in the United States for industrial kilns and furnaces, it is not thought that the equipment or process for preparing pulverized fuel requires any comment.

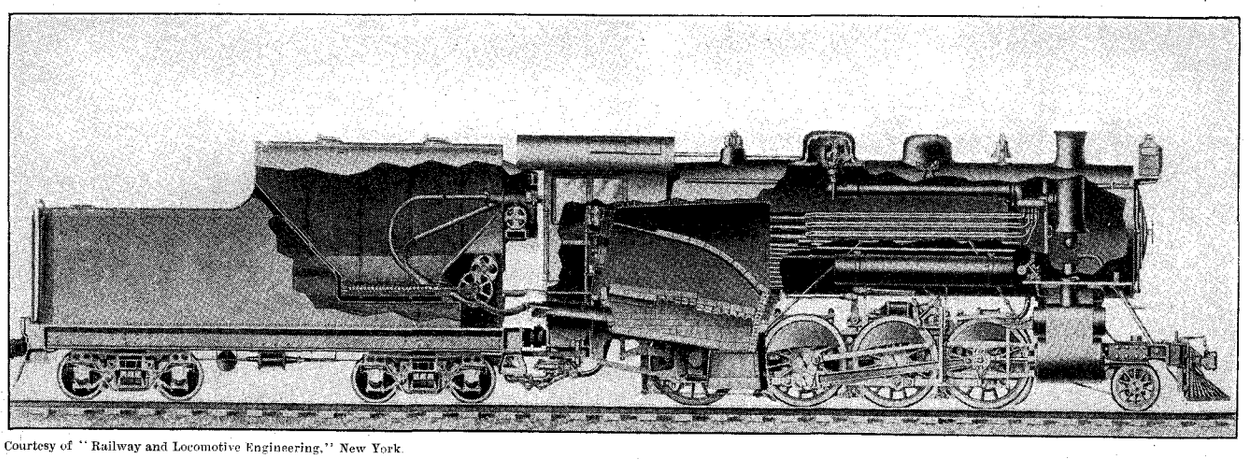
"The total cost to prepare pulverized fuel properly in a suitably equipped drying and pulverizing plant ranges from 15 to 45 cents per ton, depending upon the capacity of the plant. For a railway coaling station of average capacity this total cost will be less than 25 cents per ton.

"For firing up a locomotive, the usual steam-blower is turned on in the stack, a piece of lighted waste is placed on the furnace floor, just ahead of the primary arch, after which the pressure fan and one of the fuel and pressure-air feeders can be started. After firing up, the regulation of the fuel- and air-supply is adjusted to suit the standing, drifting, or working conditions, the stack-blower being used only when the locomotive is not using steam."

Not the least of the advantages claimed by the advocates of pulverized fuel is the very great reduction of the troubles due to clinker:

"Clinker is of two kinds, 'hard' and 'soft.' 'Hard clinker' is formed by the direct melting of some of the ash. It hardens as it forms and usually gives but little trouble. 'Soft clinker' is formed by the slagging of the ash, and is either pasty or fluid, and steadily grows in size. 'Honeycomb' or 'flue-sheet' clinker is formed by the condensation or coking of tarry matter or vapor as it strikes against the firebox sheets, and results in the accumulation of a relatively soft, light, ashy substance that grows or spreads over certain areas of the arch and the metal parts of the furnace.

"With the use of pulverized fuel the usual difficulties resulting from the formation of hard and soft clinker are eliminated, but



Courtesy of "Railway and Locomotive Engineering," New York.

TO STOP THE WASTE OF FUEL: A LOCOMOTIVE ARRANGED FOR BURNING PULVERIZED COAL.

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Illustrations by courtesy of Dr. Horace Greeley.

AN UNPLEASANT FAMILY: DIFFERENT TYPES OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS GERMS—MAGNIFIED 1,500 TIMES.

with fuels containing certain intrinsic combinations of ferrous silicates, which fuse at comparatively low temperatures, the honeycomb formation will result when the proper air-supply and combustion conditions do not obtain."

To summarize the claims made for the powdered fuel:

"With pulverized fuel a locomotive having the boiler filled with cold water may be brought under maximum steam pressure within an hour, and the fuel feed then stopt until it is called for service. When standing or drifting, at terminals or on the road, the fuel feed may also be discontinued, as the steam pressure can be quickly raised. After the trip or the day's work is over, the locomotive can be immediately stored or housed, the ash-pit delays being entirely eliminated.

"In this respect the use of pulverized coal is one of the most attractive and quickest methods for increasing the earning capacity of present single- and double-track steam-railways.

"From the actual operation of steam-locomotives in regular train-service the use of pulverized fuel has demonstrated in particular the practicability of eliminating smoke, cinders, sparks, and fire hazards; increasing draw-bar horse-power per hour per unit of weight; improving the thermal effectiveness of the steam-locomotive as a whole; reducing non-productive time at terminals; utilizing otherwise unsuitable or waste fuels; eliminating arduous labor; providing greater continuity of service and producing more effective and economical operation and maintenance."

AN UNPLEASANT FAMILY

IS THERE a poliomyelitis family, or infantile-paralysis group of organisms? Dr. Horace Greeley, of Brooklyn, writing in *The Medical Record* (New York, January 13) is inclined to think that the curious history of the epidemic may be better explained if we adopt this hypothesis. The bacillus assumes all sorts of forms, as the accompanying pictures show, and they change greatly from one stage of growth to another. The bacillus seems to Dr. Greeley to resemble those of the distemper group which cause hemorrhagic blood-poisoning in various domestic animals. If so, epidemics among domestic animals, reported to have occurred before or with attacks of infantile paralysis, would be explained. The recent outbreak in West Virginia, contradicting as it does the belief that the disease is always quiescent in the winter time, lends especial interest to these speculations. Says Dr. Greeley:

"If certain cases were contracted from the lower animals, it would explain such occurrences as coincident or prior epidemics of distemper (as reported from Alaska by Pierson), or of extensive paralytic disease of fowls, as occurred in the Washington epidemic and as has been reported in connection with the Westphalia (Germany) and various Scandinavian outbreaks. This would also help to explain the rural sporadic cases and the greater number of males, especially among adults, that it attacks when prevailing in the country. This was notable in the Iowa epidemic, as reported by Frost.

"The ready growth of the organism in milk and its resistance to heat would render it easily possible for certain cases of the disease to be caused by infection carried in this medium. It is evident that pasteurization would not protect. However, for milk to be directly held responsible for many cases, we might have to incriminate the cow as a potential 'carrier' of the germ.

"In connection with the readiness with which the germ grows at ordinary summer temperature (70° Fahr. and over) and the striking effect on-coming cool weather has had upon all epidemics, one can not avoid the conclusion that multiplication of the organism as a saprophyte [organism that lives on dead organic matter] must take place and be of main importance in the spread of the disease. . . . . .

"The remarkable way in which the spread of the malady is affected by the atmospheric temperature; the experiments detailed in reference to the growth of the organism at temperatures known to prevail when the disease is at its height, and its ready growth in milk and resistance to the pasteurization process, together with the case incidence among the children of milk-drinking age, all strongly indicate that milk may be a very important factor in the spread of poliomyelitis."

TWO WAYS OF MARKETING FOOD

A RECENT INVESTIGATION of the parcel post as a means of getting food-products directly from the farm to the consumer is compared editorially in *Table Talk* (Cooperstown, N. Y., January) with a test of transportation by motor, made by a Chicago packing-firm. The parcel-post plan, after exhaustive investigation by the University of Wisconsin, was pronounced a failure by that institution. The motor-trip from Chicago to New York was apparently not only successful from the advertiser's standpoint, but also as a practical demonstration. Says the editor of *Table Talk:*

"The particular object of this auto demonstration was to show that the packer has a means of distributing our meats to us, even tho railways might fail. Strikes, fortunately, come few and far between; but when they do come this is a practical demonstration of the packers' ability to keep meats in circulation. War, should it come, might be another means of taking our railways out of public service for shipping of foodstuffs. Here, then, the packers have a second line of defense in their great auto-trucks. This particular truck which made the test run carried products to thirty-five cities and letters to their respective mayors.

"There is much more than appears on the surface of this demonstration of the packer's ability to distribute his products to all his branches, keeping the means of doing so under his own management. It shows just how independent meat consumers can be of strikes and local disturbances which hold up usual means of shipping when the men who have the meat to distribute can man their own autos and send them out from their great packing-plants to their smaller plants and from there to the retail shops. It shows, too, how well equipped our modern meat industry is to take care of every emergency which may arise to interfere with the business.

"Why, in this connection, can a packer do successfully what Uncle Sam's parcel post—accepting the University of Wisconsin's decision—can not do? Why is it impracticable for the farmer to sell his products direct to his customers via the parcel-post route? The answer is the simplest thing one can imagine. To sell his hams and bacon and other meats, to say nothing of the rest of his farm-products, the farmer needs must do what every other individual in business must do—build up his trade and have his distributing machinery. He can not mail his products hit or miss on the chance of the one to whom he mails them buying them. He must either advertise in local news-

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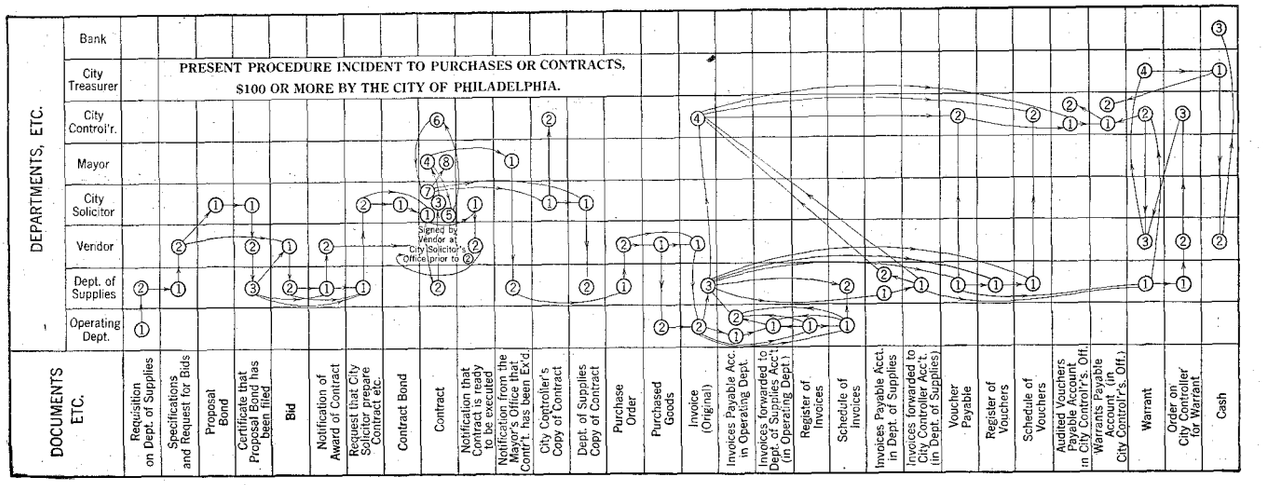

PRESENT PROCEDURE INCIDENT TO PURCHASES OR CONTRACTS, $100 OR MORE BY THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
DEPARTMENTS, ETC.
Bank
City Treasurer
City Control'r.
Mayor
City Solicitor
Vendor
Dept. of Supplies
Operating Dept.
DOCUMENTS ETC.
Requisition on Dept. of Supplies
Specifications and Request for Bids
Proposal Bond
Certificate that Proposal Bond has been filed
Bid
Notification of Award of Contract
Request that City Solicitor prepare Contract etc.
Contract Bond
Contract
Notification that Contract is ready to be executed
Notification from the Mayor's Office that Contr't. has been Ex'd.
City Controller's Copy of Contract
Dept. of Supplies Copy of Contract
Purchase Order
Purchased Goods
Invoice (Original)
Invoices Payable Acc. in Operating Dept.
Invoices forwarded to Dept. of Supplies Acct. (in Operating Dept.)
Register of Invoices
Schedule of Invoices
Invoices Payable Acct. in Dept. of Supplies
Invoices forwarded to City Controller Acct. (in Dept. of Supplies)
Voucher Payable
Register of Vouchers
Schedule of Vouchers
Audited Vouchers Payable Account in City Control'r's. Off.
Warrants Payable Account (in City Control'r's. Off.)
Warrant
Order on City Controller for Warrant
Cash
Signed by Vendor at City Solicitor's Office prior to

"A LITTLE TALE OF RED TAPE." MAP OF THE ROUTE TO BE TRAVELED WHENEVER PHILADELPHIA SPENDS OVER $100.

papers, or he must write direct to other friends and thus create a demand for his wares. This 'drumming up trade' is a business in itself. It is the job of the middleman or retailer—a thankless task, if we may judge from the many attacks made upon the retailer or middleman in the past few years. Now the average farmer knows the raising of stock and of produce much better than he knows the retail business. He reads price-lists from the side of the seller, not of the buyer. To keep track of market fluctuations while he peddled his meats through the mails would be no small task. He would have to stand the loss of spoiled goods which his mail-order customers refused to accept. But why go into further details? Any one can see just where the plan of sending meats, especially by mail, is not practical."

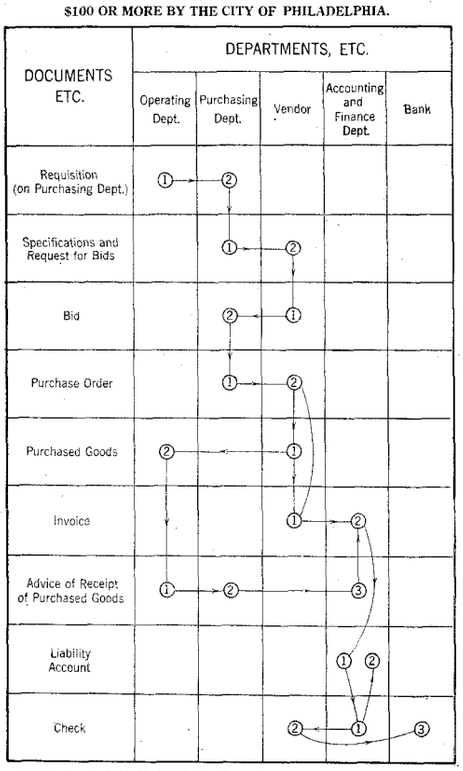
SAVING A CITY'S STEPS

LOOK ON THIS CHART and then on that! The big one with the complicated lines is a map of the steps that must now be taken in the fine old town of Philadelphia when a city department wants to buy goods costing more than a hundred dollars. The little one, with the comparatively simple routes, shows the way in which the Bureau of Municipal Research of that same city would do it. The charts are published in the Bureau's weekly bulletin entitled *Citizens' Business* (Philadelphia). Says the editor, under the title "A Little Tale of Red Tape":

"The highly complicated diagram above shows the steps that are taken when a city department in Philadelphia purchases any article which costs $100 or more. It has taken years to develop this 'system.' It has been built up bit by bit and each step has had some particular reason for its adoption. It was 'practical,' that is, each process was added in response to some immediate need. But look at it! And then think of the hours of time (taxpayers' money) and the reams of paper it requires to go through all of these financial and bookkeeping meanderings.

"Laws have been passed, bookkeeping accounts opened, record systems installed, legal instruments provided, not with a view to the ultimate objects to be attained, but to overcome some minor difficulty which at some time existed or some one thought did or would exist. It looks very much as a railroad would look if the road-bed were made to go around all the fallen trees, boulders, hills, creeks, and other obstacles that lay across the path to some vague place which no one was particularly anxious to reach. In our present system, the administrative engineer who has built the road around a log or a rock has felt very well satisfied with his accomplishment. Has the time yet arrived when we know sufficiently well what we want to write it down in black and white, and then to work out the simplest and straightest route from where we are to where we want to be? The chart below shows how we could straighten the road and arrive at exactly the same place in considerably less time, with immensely less effort and with correspondingly less expense."

PROPOSED PROCEDURE INCIDENT TO PURCHASES OR CONTRACTS, $100 OR MORE BY THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.



HOW THE ELIMINATION OF RED TAPE SAVES STEPS.

MORE CITY MANAGERS?

NOW THAT NEARLY A HUNDRED of our smaller cities have "city managers"—usually civil engineers—directing the business of the city, some of the largest municipalities are beginning to consider abandoning present forms of government in favor of an executive selected by "directors." We are told by *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago) that the change is now advocated by daily papers in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, and Minneapolis. Says this magazine:

"In Cleveland, for example, a nominating committee appointed by fifty civic organizations has just met to consider the selection of fifteen men to investigate the city-manager plan. Among the members of this committee is Dr. Charles S. Howe, president of the Case School of Applied Science. The Cleveland *Press* urges a change in the city charter to enable the city to adopt the modern method of managing a city like a stock company. *The Press* says: 'The conduct of city affairs should be in the hands of a thoroughly trained and well-tried city manager, chosen not for a definite period, but to hold office as long as he does his work well.' At last the American public begins to see that periodic selection of councilmen and mayors by election is a poor way of getting good municipal government. Imagine a railway system operated under the direction of men selected anew every two to four years by popular vote! The glib speaker, the sweet smiler, the hearty hand-gripper, would then have a better chance of being president of the railway than the man who had spent all his life studying and practising railway construction and operation. The fact is that our entire system of 'representative government,' in which representation comes solely through elections, is an uneconomic system, and is destined shortly to be changed."

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CAN WE FORESEE THE FUTURE?

TWO DISTINCT POINTS are to be considered before this question can be answered. First, is the future, like the past, something definite and incapable of change? I left my house at four o'clock yesterday and turned down the street to the left. Could I, if I had wished, have waited until 4:15, or have turned to the right instead? If so, I could have nullified any prediction that might have been made. Secondly, even granting the future to be absolutely fixt and only one course of events possible, can we get at their connection with the present so clearly that we can tell what they will be?

These are no new questions. They seem simple enough, but students have never agreed on the answers, and possibly never will. In *La Revue* (Paris), we have the opinion of Camille Flammarion, the French astronomer. Flammarion assures us that "future events can be foreseen very exactly and without possibility of contest"; but he does not say whether he means *all* future events, or *some* future events. As will be seen in one quotation below, he admits that man's will is a factor in much that occurs, so that the question reduces to that of the predictability of that will. Flammarion quotes the following passage from the great Laplace's "Essay on the Theory of Probabilities," to show that even a century ago the fixity of the course of events was maintained by philosophers. Said Laplace:

"All events, even the apparently most insignificant ones, are as solidly bound up with the great laws of nature as the revolutions of the solar system. In our ignorance of the links uniting them to the entire system of the universe, we assumed for them either final causes or the freaks of hazard, according to their regular or accidental succession. But these imaginary causes have been successively set back the farther our knowledge advanced, and disappear entirely before a sound philosophy which sees in them only the expression of our ignorance of the true causes of the actions of nature and man.

"An intelligence which, for one single instance, could be imagined to embrace the knowledge of all natural forces and of the mutual relationship of all beings comprising the universe, could sum up in one formula the movements of the largest celestial bodies and of the atoms. To this intelligence nothing could be uncertain; the future and the present would be one for it. The spirit of man, in constructing our science of astronomy, has attempted the first feeble outline of that all-embracing intelligence."

Are we not free agents, then? Only partially, Flammarion thinks. Our freedom, he asserts, is comparable to the relative freedom of a passenger on a steamer in mid-ocean; "he can read and write, smoke, and play cards at will, but he can not leave the steamer." Returning to his main subject, the author sums up his standpoint as follows:

"The future is no greater mystery than the past. At the time of the eclipse of the sun, predicted by Arago, of July 8, 1842, I was four months and eleven days old; when the eclipse of August 11, 1999, will take place I will have been dead long ago. What does it matter? Past, present, and future are one. There can be no doubt that everything that happens had to happen, from the crimes of Nero to those of William II. But who will, nevertheless, pretend that the latter, who is mainly responsible for the death of 5,000,000 human beings, has been made of the same stuff as St. Vincent de Paul? Neither one nor the other were or are automata, slaves of determinism.

"The future is determined by many circumstances, but the will of man, as far as mankind's fate is concerned, is one of, and not the least, among the determining factors. This antifatalistic doctrine of determinism is the only philosophy worthy of our position in this world and as near to truth as we feeble beings can approach. . . . . .

"Properly speaking, we do not foresee, we merely see the future. The astronomer calculates the normal orbit of a comet, but it is possible that the comet be attracted to the atmosphere of a large planet. If the astronomer has not taken into account this possible perturbation, his prediction will, of course, be wrong."

WORLD-WIDE CONTROL OF NARCOTICS

THAT THE SUCCESSFUL SOLUTION of the drug-problem lies in an international agreement which will control the evil at its source is pointed out by Charles B. Towns, of New York, an expert in drug-legislation, in a pamphlet entitled "Federal Responsibility in the Solution of the Habit-Forming Drug-Problem." He would include in the terms of such an agreement all that class of drugs known as "hypnotics," taken indiscriminately to relieve pain and induce sleep.

No real progress can be made, Mr. Towns asserts, until we can control the source of supply. The most drastic laws which this country could possibly enact would not at this time eliminate the illicit traffic in habit-forming drugs. The countries that produce such drugs must prohibit their sale except under conditions internationally agreed upon. Writes Mr. Towns:

"One reason why the countries which do not produce these drugs should restrict the manufacture and sale of them to the quantities needed for their own home use is that horrible abuses are growing out of the commercializing of narcotics. I cite two or three cases to illustrate this.

"The Federal Government has recently uncovered in New York City a firm who set themslves up as being wholesale druggists. They were able to do this by paying the Government the annual tax of ten dollars! They import quantities of opiates which they can not sell legally in the United States except upon written order blanks which are supplied by the Government. This same firm, however, exports large quantities of these drugs into Mexico to an individual or a concern. There is no law in that country which affects the sale of such drugs in any way whatsoever. This Mexican concern can smuggle these goods back into this country without any trouble at all; and this is just what they do. Here is one unmistakable big loophole, and every revenue officer knows it and is trying to close the hole, but finds it a hard job.

"Then our revenue officers find on a Japanese ship in San Francisco Harbor some three hundred thousand dollars' worth of opiates, which they attempt to seize. But they are immediately advised that it is a shipment destined to Vera Cruz; and you can see what becomes of it after it reaches Vera Cruz! The illicit traffic in such drugs has not only put an enormous premium upon the price of such drugs to the illegitimate user of them, but it has in the past ten years quadrupled the cost of such drugs for legitimate medical needs. If commerce in these drugs were made a Government monopoly it would immediately eliminate every unfavorable factor connected with this habit-forming drug situation as far as traffic in habit-forming drugs was concerned. It would exact an accurate accounting of their sale and use, and, most important of all, the Government could fix the price and limit the profit on such products. To do this would mean the practical wiping out of the illicit-drug traffic, for nothing now keeps it alive but the enormous profits to be made in it. No profit, no 'dope.' . . . . . .

"Even tho, in trying to avoid the illicit traffic in these drugs, we are able to secure the cooperation of the countries immediately surrounding and adjacent to us, the lawless drug-seller would be little inconvenienced. While this country took the initiative in bringing about three international conferences on this opium question (one, the first, being held in Shanghai, the other two at The Hague, in 1912 and 1913, respectively), practically no good came out of these conferences to this country, so far as this habit-forming drug-problem was concerned. For one thing, we could not go into these conferences with clean hands. Nor did the countries now at war at that time feel that these drugs were any immediate problem to them. The conditions which have grown out of the war, however—and I have been in a position to ascertain the facts—have made this habit-forming drug-problem a world-problem; and all these nations that, previous to the war, treated this habit-forming drug-problem only as an incident, will have to take it up after the war from an entirely different standpoint.

"As soon as the war is over the time will be right and ripe for us to bring about the necessary international understanding on this subject with all the prime Powers of the world. True, we can not hope to solve the problem successfully at home until we have been able to get an international understanding; but in the meantime we must do the next best thing. We must take up the domestic side of this problem, starting with the

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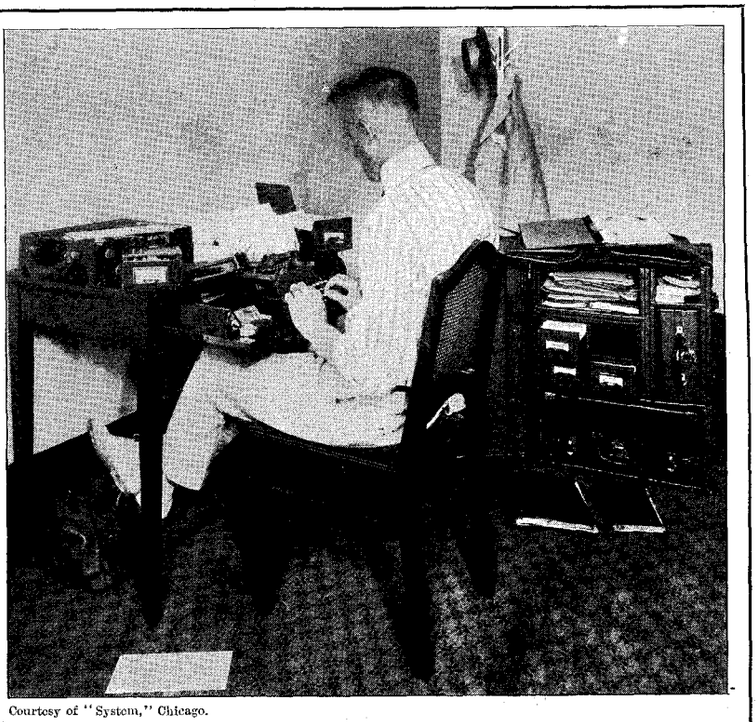
importer, manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer, and without fear or favor must take such means and must enact such measures as will restrict the consumption of all these drugs to legitimate medical needs."

TAKING THE OFFICE ALONG

A PLAN by which a traveling man may have all the conveniences of his office, even while he is "on the road," is described under the above heading in *System* (Chicago, February). Correspondence and other routine duties have no chance to accumulate, for they are handled as they come up. All the facilities are ready to hand in the "office trunk" which this man has had specially built for him, and is shown in the picture. Says the magazine just named:

"The following is a list of the articles the trunk is designed to hold:

1 typewriter.
1 portfolio with all sample forms and bulletins required for presenting the product to any prospect.
1 four-drawer steel card-index (three by five) for prospects and users. Capacity about four thousand cards.
4 pocket rating-books.
1 complete sample machine.
2 sample drawers.
1 house organ binder with house organs.
1 sales and commission ledger.
1 letter portfolio for correspondence.
Several sales manuals and bulletin-books.
Advertising and stationery.



Courtesy of "System," Chicago.

THE OFFICE HE TAKES IN HIS TRUNK.

"The trunk is made of three-ply veneer covered inside and out with fiber and strongly reenforced with iron corners and small angles. The partitions are made of veneer and covered with thin brass at the front. The dimensions are twenty-four inches by twenty inches by eighteen inches. The weight, empty, is about eighty pounds; filled to capacity, about one hundred and seventy pounds."

The principal advantages of the trunk, says a user, are:

"1. I have complete office facilities with me at all times.
"2. My prospect files are always up to date and I have all my correspondence records with me wherever I go.
"3. I can keep up my records while on the road when time is heavy on my hands.
"4. I have all facilities for handling any sale that may arise."

"SILENT MUSIC" FOR THE SICK—A system of "silent music," installed by a Chicago firm in a hospital at Ottawa, Ill., is thus described in *Hospital Management* (Chicago, January):

"It consists of a spring-motor cabinet with a turntable similar to the ordinary phonograph without a horn. Attached to the cabinet is our special music-transmitter, corresponding to the tone-arm and reproducer on the ordinary phonograph. The transmitter is energized by the vibrations of the needle traveling on the record, and transmits these electrical vibrations over a system of wires throughout the hospital. The wiring terminates at outlet jacks alongside of patients' beds. The patient can be furnished with a head receiver attached to a cord and plug. When the plug is inserted in the jack alongside of the bed, the patient may hear the music by placing the receiver against the ear. The recorder is inaudible unless the receiver is held close to the ear, and consequently one patient may receive entertainment while the patient in an adjoining bed may sleep without disturbance."

NITRATE-PLANTS FOR WAR-NEEDS

THE PROPOSED ERECTION of a large Government hydroelectric plant for the electrical fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, a work which would take years and cost millions, can be justified on only one condition, says Mr. Frederick Darlington. This eminent consulting engineer recognizes the need of large-scale production of artificial nitrogen compounds for the purposes of peace as well as those of war. But there is no need, he says in a letter to the New York *Times*, for a plant on the scale of the Muscle Shoals project, unless there were no other suitable supply of power. As a matter of fact, he says, we have such a supply "in the surplus power of 1,500 hydroelectric plants scattered all over the country." Mr. Darlington elucidates:

"By 'surplus power' is meant that power which a plant can generate but can not apply to any commercial purpose. It is the wasted power, the power in the water that goes over the spillway. Its amount varies with different plants, but almost all have a large surplus at night, when the industries they serve are at rest; others have large amounts during periods of high water; and in some cases a great deal of the normal power is surplus, because many dams have been built to take care of all the water that may flow past, even if only a small part of the total capacity can find a market. According to the Merrill Report, presented to the Senate January 20, 1916, our hydroelectric plants have a total capacity of over 5,000,000 horse-power, and at least half of this amount is surplus; or, in other words, over 2,000,000 horse-power is at present being wasted, part of it continuously and part of it during certain portions of the day or year. . . . . .

"Many power-plant managers have made anxious inquiries regarding the manufacture of nitrogen compounds so that they can turn this waste power into profit. Could they do so, nitrogen-plants would spring up all over the country, employing hundreds of men, supplying cheap fertilizer to farmers, forming an unlimited supply of explosives in time of war, and utilizing some of our natural resources now going to waste. Certainly this would be a far better solution of the nitrate problem from every point of view than the erection of a Government plant at great public expense."

"Well," asks Mr. Darlington, "why is not this being done?" And he replies that it is "because we do not know how." To remedy this condition,

"It is self-evident that the United States . . . should place in the hands of its business men and engineers the necessary information on the electrical fixation of nitrogen. And this the Government could do without going to the expense of building a huge hydroelectric plant of its own by establishing small, quickly built, and comparatively inexpensive plants at several points where surplus power is available. These plants would supply the Government with its nitrates in normal times; they would be experimental stations where the several electric processes could be investigated and whence complete information regarding them could be disseminated; and they would form training-schools for engineers who would go forth and create a new industry for the United States."

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LETTERS - AND - ART

A GREAT AMERICAN CARTOONIST OF THE WAR GONE

AN AMERICAN CARTOONIST whose work hung on the walls of foreign cabinet ministers, because in their view his cartoons were "the finest and most effective seen in any American newspaper during the war," has not lived to see the end of the struggle. Luther D. Bradley died on January 9. THE LITERARY DIGEST has almost come to look upon him as one of its staff, for, tho his work appeared originally in the Chicago *Daily News*, it was freely reproduced for our readers. Special cable dispatches of condolence came to his paper from editors of two great London newspapers, *The Daily Chronicle* and *The Daily News*. "Journalism all over the world has sustained a very serious loss," says Mr. Robert Donald, editor of the former, at the same time adding:

"He struck a bold human note and presented his ideas with telling effect. He commanded all the elements of pictorial art, and some of his war-cartoons were as amusing as they were clever and effective. Bradley was the finest and most finished artist. In presenting the vital and topical issues of the war in the form of cartoons he was the best exponent of the great overshadowing causes of justice and humanity, in defense of which the young manhood of Europe are sacrificing their lives by the million."

LUTHER D. BRADLEY.

"In presenting the vital and topical issues of the war in the form of cartoons," says a foreign editor, "he was the best exponent of the great overshadowing causes of justice and humanity, in defense of which the young manhood of Europe are sacrificing their lives by the million." He died in Chicago January 9.

Bradley's quality was fully appreciated in his home city even by rivals of his own paper. The Chicago *Herald* thus speaks of him:

"A fine quality of vigorous idealism characterized his work. He saw events, local, national, and world-wide, in a large way. His pictures summed up justly public opinion upon many important issues. He had, too, the rare satisfaction of doing his best work up to the day of his death. In fact, altho he was in his sixty-fourth year, Mr. Bradley was enabled to show his most brilliant gifts during the last three years of his life.

"Withal he led a calm, simple life. The fact that his drawings were highly prized by statesmen of Europe and America did not lure him from the unaffected quiet which he preferred. Always he kept the freshness of youth, taking up through last summer a boy's zest in swimming in Lake Michigan. Newspaperdom has been deprived of a fine figure in the death of Cartoonist Bradley and thousands have lost a friend."

Briefly condensed, the facts of his career appear in the New York *Evening Post:*

"He was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1853, and after a brief stay in Northwestern University, he went to Yale, where he was graduated in 1875. He entered his father's real-estate office in Chicago. In 1882, however, his ambitions underwent a change. After traveling extensively he became interested in newspaper work in Australia. He drew cartoons for Australia *Tid-Bits*, Melbourne *Life*, and Melbourne *Punch*. Bradley was fond of athletics and was of athletic build. While at Yale he was a member of the crew. He is survived by a widow and four children."

In the appreciations of him written by his associates on the Chicago *Daily News*, Mr. Henry J. Smith points out that his personality was of the plain, everyday sort. "He did not dress the artist part, nor try to look it." But—

"His work was his work. He never threw a halo around it, nor did he ever imply that because he did that sort of work, he was a being of a higher order. In connection with this absence of 'pose' it is worth mentioning that Luther Bradley produced his cartoons without nearly as much academic preparation as they seemed to reveal. He read three weekly periodicals regularly, others desultorily, and he dipt into thoughtful books as they came out. But he did not try to know everything. His real library was the picturesque, laughable, and dreadful book of life itself, as disclosed to him in the news of the day. He illumined these from the inexhaustible batteries within him. He did not seem to need the artificial light that came from other minds."

Another associate, Mr. Charles H. Dennis, dwells more particularly on Mr. Bradley's mental attitude in respect to his work. "He was incapable of compromising with his convictions," we are told, "but he was always ready to consider evidence tending to show that his convictions were wrong." He was of the fiber of the reformer, satirizing especially the

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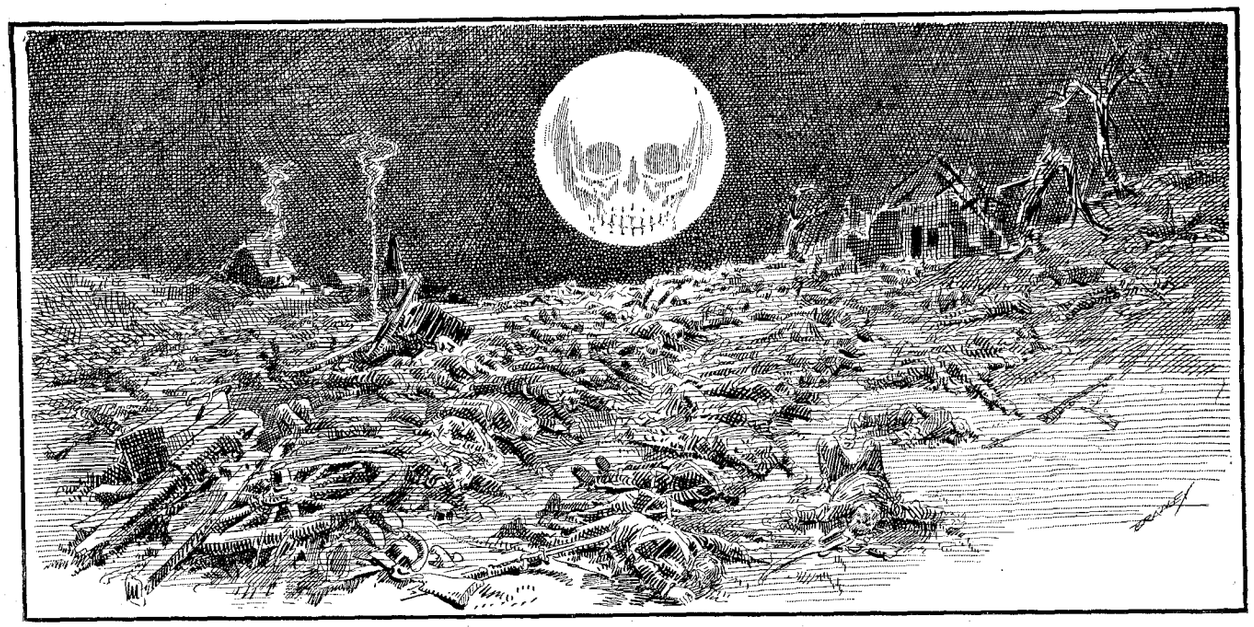

THE HARVEST MOON.
—One of the earliest of Bradley's war-cartoons in the Chicago *Daily News*.

social habits that he regarded as signs of a weakening in the stamina of the people. Thus:

"Always looking for good causes to help, he frequently exprest the desire to 'strike a blow' for this or that. In a world with so many wrongs to be combated he had no patience with frivolous subjects for cartoons. He took his talent too seriously, he took life too seriously, to waste his time on littlenesses. He was eager to attack any piece of injurious folly or any social tendency indicating deterioration of the mental, moral, or physical fiber of Americans. Cartoons of the type of the one in which he contrasted the sturdy boy of an earlier generation trudging to school through snow-drifts with the languid stripling of to-day stepping into an automobile and saying, 'School, James,' gave him particular pleasure.

"A consistent enemy of individual and national flabbiness, he rejoiced in honorable achievement of every sort. For the great men of the past he had a particular reverence. The birthdays of Washington and Lincoln seldom or never passed without his drawing lessons from their lives for the profitable consideration of the people of to-day. For Roosevelt he had an unwavering admiration and he never grew weary of depicting that virile American in the act of doing some strenuous thing or other. This big, gentle-hearted artist dearly loved also to picture women admonishing their husbands on matters of public duty or serenely setting them right when they were in the midst of some wrong-headed action typically masculine. He believed that women commonly had a finer, truer sense in matters of social service than had men, and he championed their cause effectively by expressing in many ways his conviction that as a rule they were no less clear of vision than pure of purpose in dealing with public affairs. On behalf of children, misunderstood at home or mistreated anywhere through poverty or neglect or the barbarities of war, he was always ready to fight in flaming indignation.

"When the European War broke out Bradley, in the full enjoyment of his ripe creative power, turned with passionate energy to the task of depicting the gigantic criminality of militarism. The scathing indictments which he drew against it were reproduced in publications throughout the world. Their remarkable merit brought him wide fame and soon he was proclaimed by many the greatest of American cartoonists. From the earlier war-cartoons—such as the one entitled 'The Harvest Moon' and showing a skull-shaped luminary pouring its rays down upon an illimitable plain covered with corpses—to the last three or four of the wonderful series, including 'Just Another Little Fellow' [recently reproduced in THE LITERARY DIGEST], showing the slender corpse of stricken Roumania over which the ponderous wheels of war has passed—they met with wide recognition as masterpieces of the cartoonist's art.

"Bradley's life went out suddenly, but peacefully, while his creative power as an artist was at its height. In taking him, death ended the career of a devoted champion of goodness, simplicity, and gentleness, of progress and truth."

RESCUING THE FOLK-SONGS

THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS are being ransacked by enthusiastic folk-song gatherers of these lyric remnants of the past. Miss Loraine Wyman is one of the "pickers-up of unconsidered trifles," and her results have appeared in a volume called "Lonesome Tunes." What is found in these remote districts are the songs of English peasants, many of them also garnered in the English countryside by the late Baring-Gould and Mr. Cecil J. Sharp. In these parts of the Alleghanies dwell English, Scotch, and Irish, more untouched by other European influences than any other people living in the United States. They are shy of giving up their stories, and Miss Wyman tells of all sorts of ruses employed to persuade the natives, some of them children, to sing for even an audience of one. The enthusiasm for collecting old songs is much greater in England, where probably the field is richer and the pursuit has been followed longer; but Mr. Sharp regards this belatedness in investigation as something of an advantage. The present-day collector goes about it in a very different way from the eighteenth-century musician, having set up quite a different standard. He has realized, says Mr. Sharp in *The Musician* (Boston), that "his first and chief obligation is to record just what he hears, no more and no less, and that the esthetic as well as the scientific value of his work depends wholly upon the truthfulness and accuracy of his transcriptions." Mr. Sharp speaks of two theories respecting the origin of folk-song:

"Some hold that folk-songs were composed in the past by individuals, just like other songs, and have been handed down to us more or less *in*-correctly by oral tradition; that they were the fashionable and popular songs of a bygone day, the compositions of skilled musicians, which found their way into the country villages and remote neighborhoods where, altho long forgotten in the towns and cities of their origin, they had since been preserved. To put it in another way, the folk-song, it is contended, is not a genuine wild flower, but, in the jargon of the botanist, a 'garden-escape.'

"The opponents of this school, however, imprest by the fact that the essential characteristics of the folk-song—its freshness, spontaneity, naturalness, and unconventionality—are the very qualities which are conspicuously absent from the popular song-music of the past, maintain that folk-songs are the products not of the individual, but of a people or community, and that we are indebted to the process of oral tradition not merely for preserving them, but for molding, developing, and, in a sense, creating them as well.

"This is not the occasion to enter into a lengthy discussion

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GOING BACK—TIME TO BEAT SOME PLOWSHARES INTO SWORDS.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

upon an abstruse and highly controversial question of this sort. Suffice it to say that the writer is a stout upholder of the communal theory of origin; that he believes that the nature of the folk-song and its history can be satisfactorily explained only on that hypothesis; that the most typical qualities of the folk-song have been laboriously acquired during its journey down the ages, in the course of which its individual angles and irregularities have been rubbed and smoothed away, just as the pebble on the seashore has been rounded by the action of the waves; that the suggestions, unconsciously made by individual singers, have at every stage of the evolution of the folk-song been weighed and tested by the community, and accepted or rejected by their verdict, and that the life history of the folk-song has been one of continuous growth and development, always tending to approximate to a form which should be at once congenial to the taste of the community and expressive of its feelings, aspirations, and ideals."

In rendering folk-songs for an audience the accompaniment is an important point. Mr. Howard Brockway has provided accompaniments for the songs in Miss Wyman's collection and they aim to hold to the simplicity and spirit of the original. On this point Mr. Sharp writes:

"With the purist, a simple solution is to dispense with an accompaniment altogether, on the ground that it is an anachronism. But this is surely to handicap the folk-tune needlessly and to its detriment. For as it takes an artist to appraise the value of a picture out of its frame, so it is only the expert who can extract the full flavor from an unharmonized melody. Musically, we live in a harmonic age, when every one, consciously or subconsciously, thinks in chords; when even the man in the street is under the influence—if only he knew it—of the underlying harmonies of the popular air he is whistling.

"And herein lies one of the fundamental distinctions between folk- and art-song. The former, in its purest form, being the product of those in whom the harmonic sense is dormant, is essentially a non-harmonic tune; whereas the latter, of course, is demonstrably constructed upon a harmonic basis.

"If, then, the need of an instrumental setting to the folk-song be granted, we have next to consider what is its ideal form; and this, likewise, is largely a matter of individual taste. Sir Charles Stanford, for instance, advocates a frankly modern treatment. 'The airs,' he says, 'are for all time, their dress must vary with the fashion of a fraction of time.'

"Personally, I take a different view—and Sir Charles admits that there are two sides to the question. For it seems to me that of the many distinctive characteristics of the folk-air one of the most vital—at any rate, the one I would least willingly sacrifice—is that which makes it impossible to put a date or assign a period to it, which gives to the folk-air the quality of permanence, makes it impervious to the passage of time, and so enables it to satisfy equally the artistic ideals of every age."

Then there is the singing, which is perhaps the most important of all:

"Traditionally, folk-songs are sung not only without gesture, but with the greatest restraint in the matter of expression; indeed, the folk-singer will usually close his eyes and observe an impassive demeanor throughout his performance. All who have heard him sing in this way will, I am confident, bear witness to the extraordinary effectiveness of this unusual mode of execution.

"Artistically, then, it will, I think, be found that the most effective treatment to accord to the folk-song is to sing it as simply and as straightforwardly as possible, and, while paying the closest attention to the clear enunciation of the words and the preservation of an even, pleasant tone, to forbear, as far as may be, from actively and deliberately attempting to improve it by the introduction of frequent changes of time, crescendos, diminuendos, and other devices of a like character."

One of Miss Wyman's finds is called "Peggy Walker," and was retrieved in Harlan County, Kentucky, giving a rather cynical version of "The Girl I Left Behind Me":

I

There was a jolly farmer who lived a neighbor nigh, (*bis*)
He had but one fair daughter, upon her I cast my eye.

II

I asked her if she'd be willing for me to cross the plain, (*bis*)
And if she would be true to me till I return again.

III

She said she would be true to me until death did decline, (*bis*)
Then I shook hands and parted with the girl I left behind.

IV

I set my boat for Iceland, strange people I might see, (*bis*)
I met Miss Peggy Walker, she fell in love with me.

V

I quit my work one evening, went walking up the street, (*bis*)
The stage was just returning and a post-boy I did meet.

VI

He handed me a letter that I might understand, (*bis*)
The girl I left behind me had gone with another man.

VII

Whilst I stood there lamenting, said he, "Poor boy, don't cry, (*bis*)
For I have money a-plenty, to serve both you and I."

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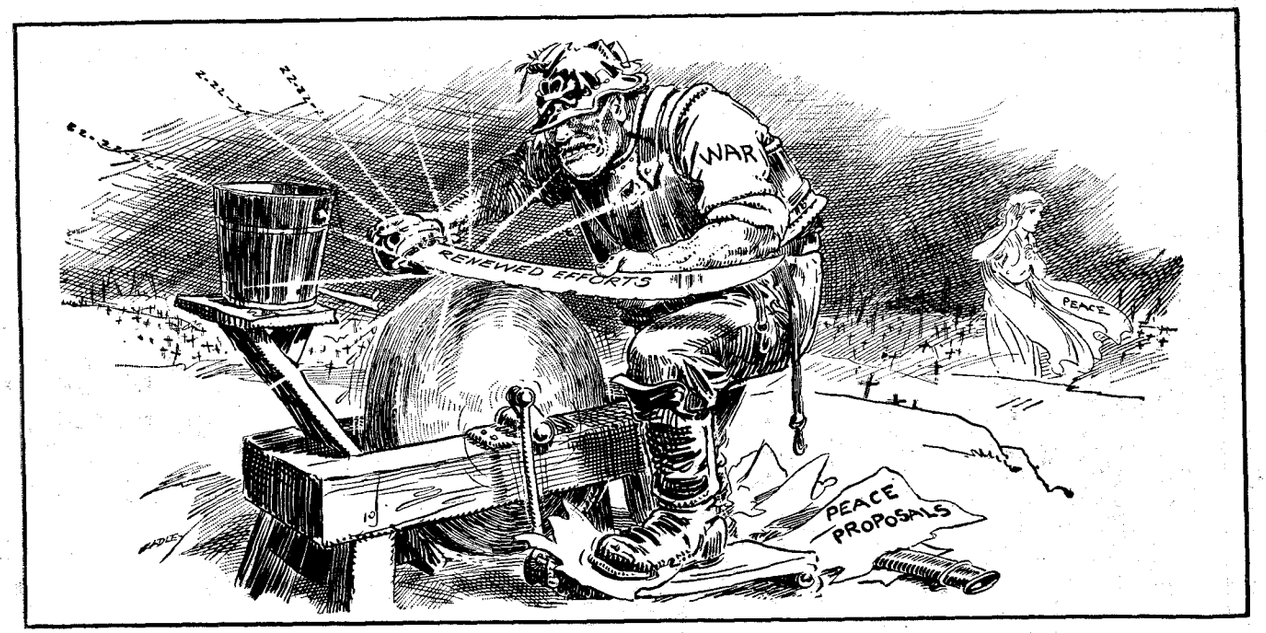

"THE FINAL ANSWER."

—Bradley's last cartoon for the Chicago *Daily News*.

THE LANGUISHING BRITISH STAGE

A DUBIOUS RECORD for 1916 is reported by the London stage. "It would almost seem as if the war had had a stultifying effect on the playwright's imagination," says the London *Times*, and it is unwilling to concede to any of the things already achieved the title of "the great war-play." That is still to be written. "It looks as if the greatest dramatic theme in history will have to wait for proper treatment until peace has returned to the world." One or two plays are mentioned, so far not known to us, such as "The Man Who Stayed at Home," "Home on Leave," and "London Pride," and the record is that they have appealed to "the audience of the moment," but they are also judged as "hardly worthy to rank as the drama's contribution to the literature of the great upheaval." The people have, however, sought amusement as a distraction from more serious thoughts, and the theaters have struggled bravely with "war-conditions, darkened streets, *Zeppelin*-raids, daylight-saving, the entertainment tax, the growing competition of the cinematograph theater, and the music-hall." The *Times's* record runs in this wise:

"Sir Arthur Pinero has given the stage nothing during the year; the only contribution from Mr. Henry Arthur Jones has been the production in the country of 'We Can't Be as Bad as All That,' which was seen in America some years ago. Sir James Barrie has written one delightful fantasy—'A Kiss for Cinderella.' Apart from this, he has furnished various little sketches for charity performances, which achieved their object even if they added but little to his reputation.

"Mr. Bernard Shaw's record is blank; so is that of Mr. Galsworthy and Mr. Granville Barker, tho the silence of the latter is partly to be accounted for by the fact that he has placed his services at his country's disposal. Mr. Arnold Bennett has been too busily occupied with novels and war-articles to write for the stage. Mr. Sutro's contribution has been limited to a war-savings sketch for the variety theaters. Mr. Vachell, who a year ago was justly looked upon as one of the bright hopes for the future, has been disappointing. It would almost seem as if his stock of original plots was nearly exhausted, for he has shown a tendency to rely on a collaborator, and one has missed the sparkling gaiety of his earlier work. Mr. Harold Brighouse achieved one triumphant success in 'Hobson's Choice,' but a second production from his pen, 'The Clock Goes Round,' was an overambitious effort to interpret fantasy in the terms of everyday life. Mr. Louis Parker has written a moderately successful play about Disraeli, in which he took certain liberties with historical facts. Mr. Rudolf Besier has been associated in a couple of plays, both of which attempted to delineate the characteristics of the Prussian, while of Mr. Edward Knoblock's two works 'Home on Leave' has proved the more successful. On the brighter side of the picture Mr. Somerset Maugham wrote in 'Caroline' one of the wittiest comedies that the London stage has seen for some time."

The record will be slightly modified if one remembers that some of the silent playwrights, like Shaw and Barker, have been vocal on the American stage, Mr. Barker even now about to launch a new play in New York. As for the acting, we are told there would be difficulty in picking out individual performances which would stand out clearly as dramatic triumphs

"Possibly the war itself accounts for this. Mr. Henry Ainley, Mr. Godfrey Tearle, and a host of others are playing in the greatest drama of all; two promising young actors, Mr. Basil Hallam and Mr. Shiel Barry, have made the supreme sacrifice.

"Sir Herbert Tree has been in the United States, either acting for the moving pictures or celebrating the Shakespearian tercentenary away from the poet's native land. Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson has definitely retired from the stage. Mr. Cyril Maude is in America, and Sir George Alexander has strayed to the variety theaters. A year ago the majority of playgoers would have picked out Mr. Ainley's performance in 'Quinneys' as the most striking piece of work. This year, however, the task would be much more complicated, and it would be hard to choose between the contending claims of Mr. Dennis Eadie as *Disraeli*, Mr. H. B. Irving as the 'spoof' medium in 'The Barton Mystery,' Mr. Joe Nightingale—one of the real discoveries of the year—in 'Hobson's Choice,' and Mr. du Maurier as the 'infalliable' policeman in 'A Kiss for Cinderella.'

"The performances of three actresses stand out from the rest. Miss Doris Keane by her performance in 'Romance' [an American actress in an American play] has placed herself in the first rank of emotional actresses—tho one would prefer to see her in a new part before forming a definite idea of her adaptability. Miss Madge Titheradge has added to a steadily growing reputation by her performances in 'Tiger's Cub' and the Drury Lane melodrama, 'Best of Luck,' while Miss Renée Kelly has returned from America to achieve immediate popularity in 'Daddy Longlegs.'

"Despite Sir Herbert Tree's absence from England, Shakespeare has not been entirely neglected during his tercentenary year. Mr. Martin Harvey's Red Cross season at His Majesty's was particularly successful, while the 'all star' performance of 'Julius Cæsar' at Drury Lane in May culminated in the knighthood of Frank Benson, an honor which was as generally welcomed in the theatrical profession as it was well deserved. A word also should be said for the splendid work which has been carried on by Mr. Ben Greet at the 'old Vic.' Week in, week out, performances of Shakespeare have been alternated with operatic productions at popular prices."

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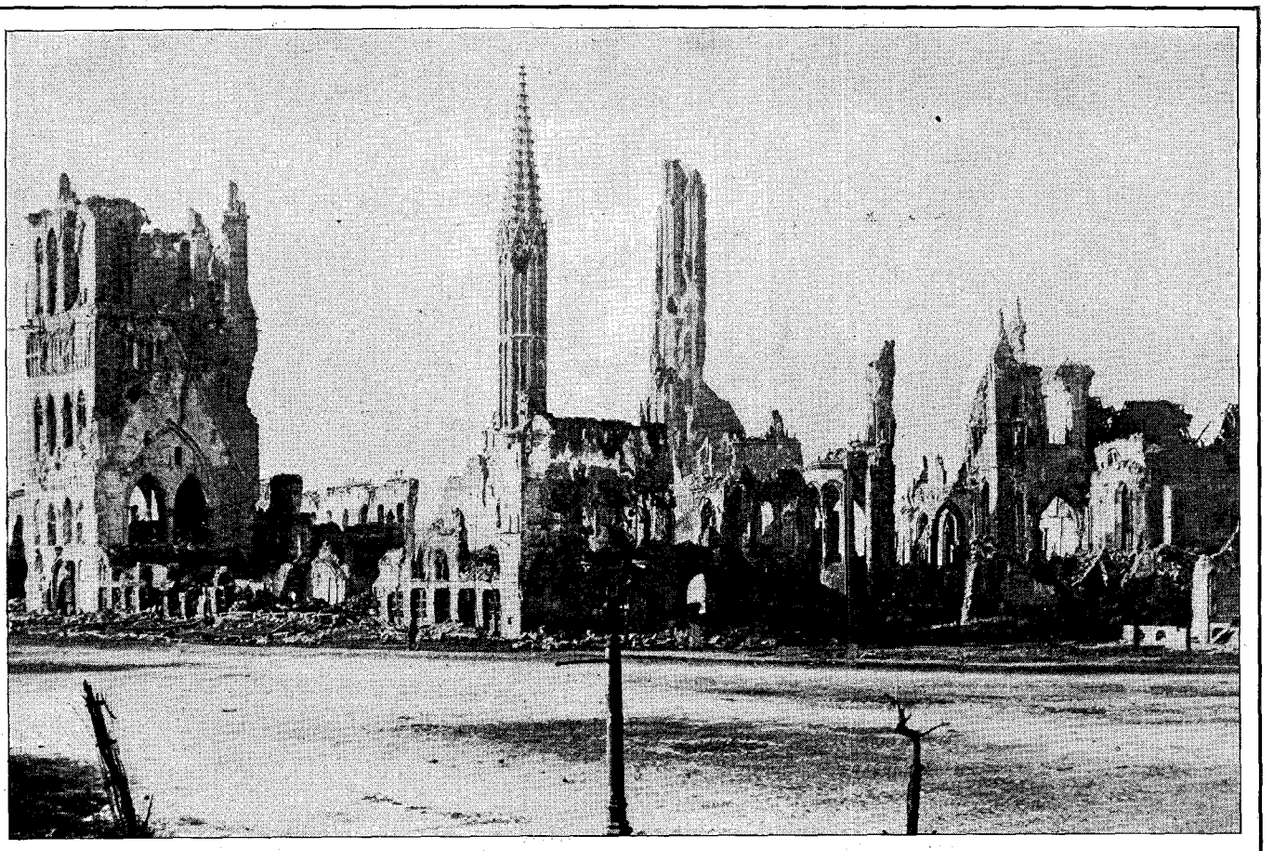
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



THE PUBLIC SQUARE AT YPRES AND THE CATHEDRAL.

This town has been captured and recaptured several times. The French now hold it and are endeavoring to repair some of the damage.

THE NEW SPIRIT IN THE FRENCH CHURCH

THE CHURCH OF FRANCE, in the course of this war, has had the "opportunity of showing its mettle," says Georges Goyau, the famous church historian; and he adds: "It is revealing to the country the real place it occupies in the national life." Mr. Goyau was the author of the remarkable article in THE LITERARY DIGEST of November 18, on the relationship between the German and French Catholics. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), he presents another lucid article on the Catholic question, this time treating of the rebirth of French Catholicism after nearly half a century of callousness on the part of the population and of persecution by the Government. Waldeck-Rousseau, the former Premier of France, in a speech before the French Senate in 1903, stated that "Catholicism survives in France, if not as a religious law faithfully observed by everybody, at least as a social statute respected by the vast majority." The French Church is indeed a moral power to be reckoned with, declares Mr. Goyau, "and when the war-tocsin had rung throughout the land, when the hour of death had been welcomed as an old dear friend, all misunderstandings of the past melted away, and now for fully twenty-eight months the Church could again place itself at the disposal of France."

Professor Goyau also relates with emotion and gratitude the patriotic sacrifices made by the Protestant churches and the synagogs of France: out of 490 pastors of the Lutheran and Reformed persuasions 180 are in the trenches; all students of the Paris Rabbinical Seminary and more than three-fifths of the officiating rabbis of the Republic left for the front; two of them were killed, one is missing.

"When, after this war is over, our sister Churches will write their own martyrology, Catholic witnesses will rise to glorify their dead. The whole Catholic press rendered a well-deserved homage to Chief Rabbi Bloch, of Lyons, who was mortally struck by a German bullet while he attended a dying Catholic soldier, holding the cross to his livid lips."

After these prefatory remarks the author traces, in his inimitable style, a picture of the life and activity of the Catholic Church from the unforgettable July days of 1914 to date. One-third of its priesthood followed the call of their country. The Paris diocese alone has already buried forty-five of its members. The Cardinal-Archbishop of Lyons had to enlist laymen to fill the gaps in his decimated clergy. Bishops have become again parish priests.

"Eleven young French monks, surprized by the German invasion in their convent in the grand duchy of Luxemburg, disguised themselves, walked stealthily into Belgium, and from there to France, immediately joining their barracks. Dominicans and Jesuits vie with each other in patriotic devotion. The Church, cheerfully accepting the abrogation of its time-honored immunities, with a noble gesture commanded the young priests to shoulder their rifles. 'Your parish,' explained the Cardinal-Archbishop of Reims, Monseigneur Luçon, to his priests, 'is henceforth your regiment, your trench, your ambulance. Love it as you have loved your Church. Perhaps you will be buried on the battle-field. What of it? Why should we priests not give of our blood?' Thus, the priest is no longer isolated from

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the people; he has become an integral part of it. The Dominican sergeants and Jesuit lieutenants have built the bridge. And who, on the other hand, would have believed, a short three years ago, that a company of French soldiers, educated in the godless school of the Republic, should, before preparing for assault, receive absolution on their knees?"

A parallel case to this kneeling company receiving absolution is the scene in the Bois d'Argonne, of March 7, 1916, when "the successive waves of a regiment, marching to the attack, bowed themselves before the representative of God, de Chabrol, chaplain of the division, whose hand, while the guns were thundering, made the sign of the redemption." This is a textual quotation from an order of the day by the commanding general.

Mr. Goyau does not forget, either, the heroic work of the nuns. At Gerbéviller, when the village was in flames and a German officer was going to give the order to burn down the Red-Cross *pavillon*, Sister Julia placed herself before the lieutenant and with superb courage defied him to commit the sacrilege. The Bavarian, taken aback, bowed his head and—the *pavillon* was saved.

Not less courageous was Sister Gabriela, of Clermont-en-Argonne. The army of the Crown Prince arrived there at the end of August, 1914. "We will take care of your wounded," she said, "if you save the town." It was promised. The promise, however, was not kept. The nun stept before the colonel: "Well, I see the word of a German officer can not be relied upon." The town was saved and twenty-five French wounded prisoners owed their lives to the plucky sister, who, in April, 1916, received the war-medal, "the major making his little congratulatory speech while I was completing the bandage of my poor *poilu* whose head was resting on my lap," Professor Goyau quoting verbatim the report of the decorated nun.

Fifty-nine priests and seminarists of the Paris diocese received their crosses under similar conditions; the natural love of the soil and the love of the Church, combined, produce heroic souls of a peculiarly noble blending. The olden days when bishops were the supreme lords of towns and counties were revived, if only for a short time, at some places, such as Meaux, shortly before the battle on the Marne. On September 3, 1914, the armies of von Kluck were expected any moment, and the civil authorities fled. Bishop Marbeaux took possession of the City Hall and with a rare skill organized the various municipal services. Generals Joffre and Gallieni had stopt the triumphal onslaught of the German troops. September 9, the civil authorities returned to Meaux and Mayor Marbeaux gave in his resignation. Similar was the situation in Soissons and Châlons-sur-Marne; the cathedrals again became civic centers.

"But our priests, in the midst of the brutal butchery, are not unmindful of the Savior's advice to love even our enemies—above all, if the latter are in great stress themselves. Thus Rev. Landrieux, of the Cathedral of Reims, while the church was burning, saved from its ruins at the risk of his life a group of wounded German soldiers. The enraged population was going to lynch them. 'You will have to kill me first,' said the courageous priest.

"Words fail to describe as they deserve the deeds of Bishop Lobbedeye, of Arras, and his clergy. The tradition of the catacombs revived; a cellar was transformed into a church, and here the bishop read his mass. The priests threw off their *soutanes* to become police and firemen, moving-men, and grave-diggers. One of them, de Bonnières, of noble birth, went every morning, braving the bullets which whistled about his ears, into the suburbs begging the soldiers for the left-overs from their meals to distribute these pittances among the starving poor of Arras.

"Thus, before the enemy the old union of church and state had been effected. The same population, the same Government, which before the war had adopted the slogan, 'The priest's place is the church,' requested the cooperation of the clergy. And the Church obeyed the call. Everything was forgotten. 'Who cares now,' exclaimed Cardinal Savin, 'for the religious misunderstandings, political quarrels, and personal rivalries of the past! France first! United by the common danger, we learned to know and respect one the other, and after the war we will solve the grave problems which had separated us before the war. Our victory will be our main ally in this future work of pacification.' . . . . .

"Forever memorable will remain that great religious manifestation at Paris during the Battle of the Marne week, in honor of St. Geneviève, the patron of the French capital. She and Joan of Arc became again the divine protectors of France. The people of Paris fell on their knees on the famous heights of Montmartre, the mountain of the saint-martyrs of the past, a place historical in the annals of France. Even the skeptics thanked the Church for its resuscitation of the religious spirit. France again remembered that she had once been 'the eldest daughter of the Church.' . . . . . .

"Not later than November 9 last, none less than our grand old man, Alexandre Ribot, Secretary of the Treasury, spontaneously declared in the French parliament that the French clergy, poor as it is, has laid its savings on the national altar in the shape of generous subscriptions to the various war-loans. This war, cruel as it is, has at least achieved this: it made of France one large united family, a real *Union Sacrée*, and the priest is anxious to seal this civic concord through the harmony of souls."

PITY FOR THE "ALIEN ENEMY"

THE "ALIEN ENEMY" is not without his angel of mercy in most of the countries at war—especially Germany and England. In the latter country is organized an "Emergency Committee for the Assistance of Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians in Distress," whose membership is largely recruited from the Society of Friends, tho many of the higher clergy, as well as Viscount Bryce and Lord Haldane, are members. Last year, according to the Society's report, nearly $100,000 was contributed and disbursed. One of the most interesting items of the report, according to *The Friends' Intelligencer* (Philadelphia), is that dealing with the response from Germany—there has been "continuous evidence that the reciprocal work is going on in Germany." *The Friends' Intelligencer* deals with the work of the Bureau of Inquiry and Assistance for Germans Abroad and Foreigners in Germany, which has offices in Berlin under the direction of its secretary, Dr. Elizabeth Rotten. We read:

"Constant mutual inquiries are made and answered, and there have been several sympathetic references to our work in the *Berliner Tageblatt* which are extremely encouraging.

"Through Dr. Rotten we received the following resolution, dated May 4, 1916 (translated): 'The Königsberg Branch of the German Peace-Society has learned with pleasure of the acts of brotherly love practised by the Emergency Committee. Not only were feelings of deep gratitude aroused among the members, but they felt strongly impelled to help in like manner enemy aliens in Germany.'

"On November 12, 1915, Dr. Rotten wrote that she had been in Belgium, getting permission to take home Belgian and French children who had been left by their parents before the outbreak of war in those parts now occupied by the Germans, and says:

"'I was also to bring the first little group with me myself. Others will be fetched during the week by other ladies of our committee. We spent the night in Frankfort in the houses of German ladies who are already looking forward to their future little guests. The whole expedition will belong to one of the pleasantest peace-remembrances of the war.'

"The following extracts from her letters speak for themselves:

"'January 6, 1916 (in reference to the preceding Christmas).

"'In spite of the fact that the numbers of permanent workers in the office and out of it increase all the time, we have work here from morning to night, often including holidays. But we do it gladly, for it is a labor of love. . . . We have sent large consignments of warm clothing and food to the civilian prisoners' camps at Ruhleben and Holzminden, to be distributed among those that received nothing from other sources. French and Russian civilians are interned at Holzminden. . . . . .

"'July 5, 1916. The relatives of the interned men at Ruhleben are cared for by us in exactly the same manner as formerly, but as some of them have been repatriated their number has diminished. On an average we spend about 4,000 marks a month for the relief of these cases, the money coming

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exclusively from German sources. . . . The reason that we deal more with independent foreigners than with prisoners lies in the fact that there is a great number of other organizations (especially the Y. M. C. A.) who look upon this as their particular province and are doing very good work.'"

Dr. Rotten is quoted as telling of a meeting held on June 20, in the house of Prince Lichnowsky, formerly German Ambassador in London, at which some of the leading people of Germany were present. "Speeches were made to describe and forward the work of the Bureau, its aims were unanimously appreciated and acclaimed, and the desire was exprest to extend work in the same direction." Further:

"In both countries at Christmas, efforts were made to bring some loving-kindness into the lives of these forlorn victims of the war. In England toys for the children were collected and sent out or given at Christmas-tree parties, and owing to the kindness of friends £60 in money was also specially sent to be expended on Christmas-dinners. The fact of being remembered at a time when even old friends have turned the cold shoulder seems to be what has pleased and touched our 'alien' mothers even more than the gifts themselves. Thus one writes:

"'It is indeed very kind of you to think of me these sad and lonely days. It is nice to have some one kind to us. I have written and told my husband of your gift. I am trusting in the dear Lord to bring peace in the coming year, and that the great prayers of us all will soon be answered, as I am so tired of this sad, lonely life.

"'A little kindness from strangers—it makes you believe in human feeling again.'

"Our last extract is from a letter from Fraulein Jens, December 30, 1915, describing what the German ladies did for the needy prisoners at Hamburg:

"'We had altogether about 400 marks, and out of this fund 100 parcels containing about 3 marks worth of goods were purchased and handed over with 100 marks in money—for sick and needy prisoners—into the care of the camp chaplain. He took the opportunity of explaining in our presence to three of the camp "captains," an Englishman, a Frenchmen, and a Russian, the object of the gift. They were greatly touched and most grateful. The Englishman thanked us in the name of his country.'"

BRITAIN'S NON-CONFORMIST CABINET—The astonishing advance in democracy made by England since the beginning of the war is noticed in various manifestations by political observers. But another proof of the new order is remarked by *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) in the religious affiliations of the British Cabinet recently organized. Mr. Lloyd George, the colossus of democracy that has arisen as if magically from the confusion and din of government in war-time, is also the "first Non-conformist in actual membership with a Free Church to be Prime Minister." The retiring premier, Mr. Asquith, we are told, had left Congregationalism for the Church of England long before he acceded to the post of leadership. Socially, as well as religiously, the summary of the church affiliations of the new Cabinet "signifies a great advance in democracy" observes *The United Presbyterian*, which informs us that:

"Mr. Lloyd George is a Campbellite Baptist. Mr. Bonar Law, a son of the Presbyterian manse, is a Wee Free Presbyterian. He gets his name 'Bonar' from his father's admiration for Rev. Andrew Bonar, a well-known Scotch clergyman. Mr. Arthur Henderson is a Wesleyan Methodist lay-preacher and a leader of the Brotherhood movement. Sir F. E. Smith was brought up in Wesleyan Methodism. Austen Chamberlain has family links with Unitarianism. The Minister of Munitions, Dr. Addison, is a Presbyterian. George Barnes, the Pension Minister, and one of the products of the labor movement, is a Congregationalist. The Postmaster-General, Albert Holden Illingworth, is a Baptist. John Hodge, the Minister of Labor, is a Wesleyan Methodist. Gordon Hewart, the Solicitor-General, had early associations with Congregationalism."

In view of these appearances at the front in a time of strain and crisis of strong men affiliated with the Free Churches of England, Scotland, and Wales, says *The Congregationalist* (Boston), "it is not surprizing that the Free Church organizations are discussing in a tone of hope and expectation the future power and influence of Non-conformity." It adds: "In spite of certain overtures for popular support and certain social movements in the Established Church, that Church is so thoroughly representative as a whole of the conservative and aristocratic forces of the Kingdom that the progress of democratic influence and feeling, in spite of all migrations for social reasons, tends to give the Free Churches a larger and larger proportionate influence in the national life."

NEW YORK'S "INFIDEL MISSIONS"

A CAMPAIGN for the destruction of Christianity is not only under way in New York, but its entrenchments are thrown out in a number of secularizing organizations. Christians have been "settling back with a sense of security in their Christianity, content to have pastors and a few other leaders take the entire responsibility of extending the Gospel," says *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York). While some, at least, have been contented with such a course, the "Freethinkers" have been banding themselves together and pledging each other support, until this journal sees "confronting the Christian Church a strong, energetic, and persistently busy organized force of infidelity whose members are actively engaged in denying the deity and authority of Jesus Christ and attempting to overthrow the Christian Church." *The Review* bases its observations on facts furnished it by Mr. John N. Wolf, superintendent of the Beacon Light Gospel Hall, which are these:

"Several infidel organizations in New York City are known by various titles that do not indicate their real character. Their favorite methods of attack are: first, aggressive outdoor meetings; holding meetings at Madison Square and in all the principal thoroughfares at noon and at night whenever the weather permits. At these meetings Jesus Christ and the Bible are held up to ridicule, and many blasphemies are uttered.

"Distribution of infidel literature is a second method of attack. Books and pamphlets written by Tom Paine, Robert G. Ingersoll, Voltaire, and others are widely distributed to the young men who make up most of the audiences, and who eagerly buy almost anything that is offered in that line. A monthly magazine is also published for the purpose of 'educating the public and freeing them from the bondage of religion.'

"A third form of this satanic activity is the debate, held sometimes at the public squares and sometimes in halls. The favorite themes at these meetings are: The Resurrection, The Virgin Birth, The Trinity, The Deity of Christ, and The Authenticity of the Bible. These debates are often carried on by educated and able men, who display considerable familiarity with the subjects. The enemy of God has able generals.

"Another method employed to spread infidelity is the establishment of 'Sunday-schools.' At least four of these in New York City have come to our attention recently. Boys and girls of the neighborhood are brought together and are taught that the Bible is not true and that Jesus Christ was either a mere man or is the mere creation of somebody's distorted imagination. Not long ago a seemingly prosperous man boasted that his two boys, ten and twelve years of age, could and did 'argue Christianity out of their schoolmates whenever the opportunity afforded.' What harvest must we expect from such seed-sowing?

"This aggressive infidelity and agnosticism are a challenge to the Christian Church to proclaim the Gospel by word and deed to the unchurched and unsaved multitudes of men, women, and children in our cities. Many pastors and laymen are recognizing the opportunity offered by the street-meeting to reach the masses, and year after year, during the spring, summer, and fall months, they have gone out into the highways and byways preaching the Word of Life. If the average Christian layman were only half as energetic and enthusiastic in witnessing to his faith as the average 'Freethinker' is in voicing his unbelief, the activities of organized infidelity in New York City would be met with such a wave of aggressive evangelism as has not been known since the apostolic days. Men and women, boys and girls, would then be brought from under the blighting, damning influence of infidelity into the light and liberty of the Son of God."

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CURRENT - POETRY

THERE are many "poetry magazines," but so far as we know *Contemporary Verse* is the only American magazine devoted wholly to the publication of poetry. It contains no criticism, no essays, no letters, nothing but verse, and that usually of a high order of excellence. In every issue there is sure to be at least one poem so interesting as to justify the publication of that number of the magazine. In the January issue, among much that is original and attractive, we find these stanzas, full of thought and color, by a poet whom many consider the foremost of his craft in England. The philosophy of these lines may not appeal to all readers, but no one can deny their beauty and sincerity.

THE CHOICE

By John Masefield

The Kings go by with jeweled crowns;
Their horses gleam, their banners shake, their spears are many.
The sack of many-peopled towns
Is all their dream:
The way they take
Leaves but a ruin in the brake,
And, in the furrow that the plowmen make,
A stampless penny; a tale, a dream.

The Merchants reckon up their gold,
Their letters come, their ships arrive, their freights are glories:
The profits of their treasures sold,
They tell and sum;
Their foremen drive
Their servants, starved to half-alive,
Whose labors do but make the earth a hive
Of stinking stories; a tale, a dream.

The Priests are singing in their stalls,
Their singing lifts, their incense burns, their praying clamors;
Yet God is as the sparrow falls;
The ivy drifts,
The votive urns
Are all left void when Fortune turns,
The god is but a marble for the kerns
To break with hammers; a tale, a dream.

O Beauty, let me know again
The green earth cold, the April rain, the quiet waters figuring sky,
The one star risen.
So shall I pass into the feast
Not touched by King, Merchant, or Priest;
Know the red spirit of the beast,
Be the green grain;
Escape from prison.

We take this poignant lyric from *Good Housekeeping*. It is an interesting variation on a theme that has inspired much good poetry.

WHEN YOUTH WENT

By Margaret Widdemer

It was not when I plead with her
And on a tragic day
Clung sobbing to her skirts of rose
That Youth went away:

Oh, not when from the cruel glass
My face showed lined and chill,
Her eyes burnt wild behind the mask,
Her pulse hurt me still.

But when I saw young lovers pass
And watched them, well-content,
Nor felt my eyes grow hot with tears
To gaze where they went,

Oh then, I knew my time was through
And pleasured in the day,
At peace to know of love and spring,
And Youth, gone away.

Here is a gay little song from "Songs Out of School," by H. H. Bashford (Houghton Mifflin Company). It has a lilt suggesting Alfred Noyes, and the second and third stanzas are specially rich in color.

ROMANCE

By H. H. Bashford

As I came down the Highgate Hill,
The Highgate Hill, the Highgate Hill,
As I came down the Highgate Hill,
I met the sun's bravado,
And saw below me, fold on fold,
Gray to pearl and pearl to gold,
London like a land of old,
The land of El Dorado.

Oh, Drake he was a sailor bold,
And Frobisher, Sir Walter, too,
But ne'er they saw so rich a realm
As this that lay before us;
Methinks they strode beside me still,
Blood of my blood down Highgate Hill,
Methinks they felt the selfsame thrill,
And sang the selfsame chorus.

And Keats he joined us half-way down,
Keats the chemist, Keats the clerk,
Oh, Keats he joined us half-way down,
And laughed our lusty laughter,
And hailed with us the far lagoons,
The mystic groves, the hid doubloons,
And all the passionate, splendid noons,
And the feasts that fall thereafter.

As arm in arm down Highgate Hill,
Down Highgate Hill, down Highgate Hill,
As arm in arm down Highgate Hill,
We met the sun's bravado,
And saw before us, fold on fold,
Gray to pearl and pearl to gold,
London like a land of old,
The land of El Dorado.

In many of the most recent war-poems there is to be seen a new spirit if not of impartiality, at any rate, of sympathy. The poets are admitting that there are two points of view, and that is an advance over the narrow and bitter partizanship of a year or two ago. This poem, rom Louis How's "A Hidden Well, Lyrics and Sonnets" (Sherman, French & Co.), is the work of a man who sides with the Allies, and yet can see courage and loyalty among the troops of the Central Powers. This nobly wrought sonnet might well rank with Charles Sorley's "To Germany," reprinted in these columns some time ago. It is as well made, and as high in thought.

EPITAPH FOR A GERMAN SOLDIER

By Louis How

He thought his country right and loved her well.
He marched a hundred miles on bleeding feet,
And crouched in puddles with a crust to eat,
A bloody crust that had a powder smell.
He sang to drown the roaring of a shell:
The vision in his eyes was very sweet—
He saw a flower-bordered German street—
And with a clean French bullet-wound he fell.

And those that loved him never are to know
If he was even shoveled in a trench,
Grotesque and grim who was their fair delight
From that sweet seed but recollections grow . . .
Without a ray of hatred for the French,
He fought for what was wrong, but he was right.

The poetical drama has within the last two years received much attention at the hands of poets. In "The Story of Eleusis" (Macmillan), Mr. Louis V. Ledoux presents a lyrical drama, in the Greek manner, that deals with the story of Persephone. The chorus, which we quote from Act IV, entitled "Persephone in Hades," is recited by a long procession of the dead coming from the palace of Hades to meet Persephone. Mr. Ledoux not only has written a very fine piece of elegiac verse in English (a difficult enough task with that language), but he has also skilfully and artistically preserved the true classic atmosphere and spirit of elegiac verse.

CHORUS

From "The Story of Eleusis"

By Louis V. Ledoux

We who were lovers of life, who were fond of the hearth and the homeland,
Gone like a drowner's cry borne on the perilous wind,
Gone from the glow of the sunlight, now are in exile eternal;
Strangers sit in the place dear to us once as our own.

Happy are they; and they know not we were as strangers before them;
Nay, nor that others shall come: Knowledge belongs to the dead.
Life is so rich that the living look not away from the present;
Eyes that the sun made blind learn in the dusk to see.

Once we had friends, we had kindred; all of us now are forgotten,
All but the hero-kings, lords of the glory of war;
These, with the founders of cities, live for a little in stories
Told of the deeds they did, not of the men that they were.

Those who were mighty but linger, shadowy forms in a legend;
Never the minstrel's tale tells what they were to their wives.
None on the lips of remembrance live as their children knew them;
Merged in the darkness, kings rank with the recordless dead.

Whether our lifetime brought to us joy or the burden of sorrow,
Whether in youth or age, all when we come from the earth
Clinging to memories wander slow through the shadowless meadows,
Dash from the proffered cup Lethe's oblivious draught.

Long are the years and uncounted passed in the seasonless twilight
Thinking of things that were, feeling the ache of regret;
Slowly the echoes fade and the homeland hills are forgotten:
Over the flame-swept waste waters of healing are poured.

Lovers of action, lovers of sunlight, lovers of ocean,
Shepherds, tillers of earth, yea, at the last we forget.
Longer a woman remembers words that were uttered in moonlight,
Girlhood's vision and dream, pitiful things of the home.

Here by the rivers of Hades; Phlegethon, Acheron, Lethe,
Wisdom comes, and the dead judge what they did with their lives:
Never the clustering vineyard yielded to any its fulness—
Ah, but the children here playing their desolate games!

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The Faith of America Must Not Falter in This Supreme Crisis

God Reigns, and In His Name the Belgian Children Must Be Fed

THE BREAK between the United States and Germany brings an appalling crisis to Belgium. The crisis does not come from any failure in the plans for relief. Even if we go to war with Germany to-morrow, that does not mean a failure in those plans. It may cause a brief delay. It may require changes in personnel. But those plans were made with just such an emergency in mind. The danger is not that they will fail, but that the faith of the American people may falter and the supply of funds be checked just when it ought to be flowing in a mighty flood.

What Hoover says

"NO MATTER what occurs in the relations between the United States and any of the belligerent powers," says Herbert Hoover, chairman of the Commission for the Relief in Belgium, "the feeding of the populations of Northern France and Belgium shall go on." When the ***Lusitania*** was sunk, provisions were made for either Holland or Spain to fill the places of Americans on the Commission's work and carry it forward if war ensued between the United States and Germany. There is no reason to suppose that the new "war zone" drawn around Great Britain by Germany will stop the relief ships any more than the smaller war zone drawn in February, 1915, stopped them. Those ships are allowed to go through the zone immune. "These ships fly the flag of the Commission for Relief in Belgium," says Mr. Hoover, "and this is to-day *the only flag at sea that is immune from attack or seizure.*"

What, Then, is The Danger?

THE DANGER is that the faith of America will falter at this juncture. God pity the slowly starving children of Belgium if it does! Even if the work of the Commission is made more difficult by the new situation, is that any reason for adding to the difficulties and withholding funds at the time of greatest need? It is the time now to redouble exertions, not to diminish them. Even if we go to war with Germany, France and England are also at war with Germany, and yet they have been contributing tens of millions of dollars to Belgian relief where we have contributed millions. War or no war, the CHILDREN OF BELGIUM WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO STARVE, if America does not now fail in her duty. If we falter now, even for a few days, the consequences may be something appalling.

Send On Your Money in Absolute Confidence that it will be Applied to One Object Only — the Feeding of the Belgian Children

THE GREAT heart of the American Nation has awakened as never before, and, in addition to the splendid sum of more than $200,000 which has already been received and is acknowledged in this week's issue, we are assured of the organization of unselfish men and women in hundreds of villages, towns and cities throughout the country to further this great work. The principals in the schools of the country are taking it up with vigor. The pastors of churches in every State in the Union have already begun an aggressive campaign in this life-saving work. The newspapers, always to be relied upon in great emergencies of this kind, are giving and preparing to give their splendid energy to this great cause. So instead of raising $1,000,000 as we had originally announced, we determined not to stop until the entire $15,000,000, which was necessary for the year 1917 to give this supplementary ration to the unfortunate children in unhappy Belgium, has been received. *Be sure to read opposite page.*

Make checks payable to BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND, and make them as large as possible ($12 is the unit for one child's extra ration each day for one year), and address all letters to Belgian Children's Fund, care of *The Literary Digest*, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

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"IN THE NAME OF GOD THE FATHER"—GIVE!

AMERICA HAS BEEN RESPONDING nobly to THE LITERARY DIGEST'S appeal for Belgian Children, "IN HIS NAME." As this is written (on Tuesday, February 6), the sum contributed during these few days since that appeal went forth reaches over $200,000, mainly from individual givers, by whose generous action we have been thrilled. Following the splendid lead of Lancaster, Pa., other cities have gone forward in their efforts to assure concerted giving toward our Belgian Children's Fund, and there are inspiring assurances that not only will this Fund attain the proposed Million Dollars, but may multiply such vast amount several times.

But now a new issue arises. The relations between Germany and the United States have been broken. If war follows, what will become of the Belgian Children's Fund? Can we safely increase it? Will it surely reach the hungry ones to be benefited by it? So our friends are widely asking, by mail and by telegraph. Shall they go forward with their local plans?

We answer YES, after taking careful counsel, altho we can not state in full our reasons why. Belgium's need will be as great as now for many months to come, whether there be peace or war; it may be greater, if war continues and widens. And Humanity will find a way to feed those hungry Belgian Children, if the means be supplied. In the name of God the Father they must be fed. Even if this may not finally follow through American hands on Belgian soil, other hands will take to them the food which American philanthropy contributes. Giving in the Name of God the Father will open doors through which our gifts can reach those half-starved little ones amid their ruined homes. The spirit which moves behind our Belgian gifts will assure channels through which those gifts must go. It is the spirit moving a New Jersey lady when she writes enclosing a check for $120, and says: "I am sending you what I had planned to spend on a ten days' pleasure trip—a trip to which I can claim no right when so many little children are starving." It is the spirit revealed in thousands of letters from which we would make extracts, did space permit.

Therefore, again we say: GIVE, IN THE NAME OF GOD. THE LITERARY DIGEST will exercise the most constant watch-care over every dollar given on behalf of those needy ones for whom our appeal is made. All possible caution shall be observed in the transmission of funds. Let the good work go forward, wherever it has begun. We are freely contributing our space to its promotion. Added to THE DIGEST'S own contribution of $6,000 cash, fully paid in, and its advertising space, worth many thousands of dollars more, its publishers are spending thousands of dollars of their own cash additional to spread the Fund's publicity. We are going ahead on the basis of our great faith in God and Humanity, to aid in a benevolence which the world recognizes, which Providence will protect, and which Humanity must hold sacred.

Make checks, money-orders, or other remittances payable to BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND, make them as large as possible, and address all letters to Belgian Children's Fund, care of THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND—Received from February 1 to February 6 inclusive.

$2,000.00—Additional from the People of Lancaster, Pa., through the continued splendid efforts of "The New Era."

$1,200.00 Each—"Mr. and Mrs. E. M. McB.," Joseph Gantz.

$1,000.00—W. C. McBride.

$407.47—"Citizens of Raleigh, N. C."

$350.00—"Citizens of Monte Vista, Colo., and Vicinity."

$300.00—Mr. and Mrs. John Hopkins Denison.

$250.00—"Seattle Hardware Co."

$240.00 Each—F. A. Ringler, Henry J. Weber, Albert A. Arnheim, Aaron Gantz.

$204.00 Each—Lida F. Scott, "Anonymous."

$203.02—"School Children of Boulder, Colo."

$200.00—Lillie S. Lilley.

$191.50—"People of Johnstown, Pa., through kindness of Mrs. Nelson A. Elsasser."

$180.00 Each—John J. Dowling, "The People of Nogales, Arizona."

$146.00—"People of Ridgway, Pa."

$144.00 Each—Mrs. Charles Springer, Mrs. Geo. C. Vaughan, C. S. Morey, Mrs. C. A. Black.

$140.00—"Public Schools of Adams Township, Painesdale, Mich."

$130.00—Geo. L. Anderson.

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(*Continued on page* 440.)

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*

NOTABLE RECENT WAR-BOOKS

PROBABLY few readers have any comprehension of the great extent of war-literature that has appeared in this country and Europe since the conflict began in August, 1914. That the mass has already exceeded in amount everything written for a hundred years on the Napoleonic wars, that it exceeds all that has been written for fifty years on our Civil War—two topics each of which, before this conflict, was known to have produced the largest amount of literature extant in the world pertaining to any single theme except the Bible—would admit of easy proof.

Of this mass, articles in newspapers and periodicals make the largest part, but when the war had been in progress only one year, the books pertaining to it published in England numbered more than two thousand. And in Germany the number was much greater. Hinrich of Leipzig, in statistics covering the period from the outbreak of the conflict until the end of 1915, classified as war-literature (his figures including pamphlets as well as bound books) no fewer than 8,095 publications. Practically all the literature published in Germany has been more or less directly connected with the war, and other literature has suffered in consequence. So have newspapers and magazines, of which it was estimated that about three thousand had suspended publication in Germany by the end of 1915. What the number of books published in France may have been, or in Russia, Austria, or Italy, no means seem for the present to be at hand for determining. Following are some of the more recent war-books as selected from a larger mass in a belief that readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will like to have attention called to them as has been done with the war-books of earlier periods since the conflict began.

Northcliffe, Lord. At the War. With portrait. Pp. viii–355. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2 net. Postage, 14 cents.

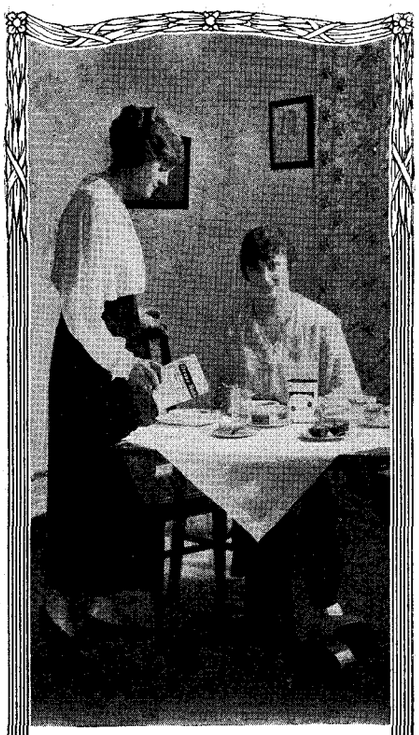
Probably Lord Northcliffe is the journalist who holds the largest auditory in the world. His publishers speak of him as "the strongest voice in England." His book, made up of his letters, telegrams, cablegrams, and other writings about the war, has been published at the request of the British Red Cross Society, and Order of St. John, the profits to go to the joint committee of those societies. The book is written in the noted journalist's best vein and it deserves a respectable place among the still rapidly accumulating war-books. The volume opens with a sketch of "the army behind the Army," a fine portrayal of the civilian might of England. It supplements Mrs. Humphry Ward's story of what is being done in Britain's workshops by men and women. Lord Northcliffe had criticized with unusual severity certain features of the civil administration bearing upon the war, and his strictures have seemingly borne fruit. Much has been written about German efficiency, but what has now assumed formidable proportions is English efficiency. The author speaks with enthusiasm of "the miraculously changed conditions, from the point of view of efficiency and economy" in which his country enters the third year of the war.

"Scattered among the army behind the Army are schools where war is taught by officers who have studied the art at the front. Here in vast camps the spectator might easily imagine that he was at the front itself. Here the pupils fresh from England are drilled in every form of fighting. There is something uncanny in the approach of a company to a communicating trench, in its vanishing under the earth, and its reappearance some hundreds of yards away, where, clambering 'over the top,' to use the most poignant expression of the war, the soldier-pupils dash forward to a vociferous bayonet charge. At these great reenforcement camps are gas-mask attacks, where pupils are passed through underground chambers filled with real gas, that they may become familiarized with one of the worst curses of warfare. And at these miniature battlefields, all of them larger than the field of Waterloo, are demonstrating lecturers who teach bombing. The various types of machine guns are fired at ingenious targets all the day long. There are actual dugouts in which pupils are interned, with entrances closed, while gas is profusely projected around them. Crater-fighting is taught with an actual reproduction of the crater. Such schools are known to exist throughout Germany, but no Prussian thoroughness can better these British war-training schools in France."

There are graphic sketches from the lives of Joffre, Haig, and Cadorna, of Reims and Verdun. A considerable portion of Lord Northcliffe's book is devoted to the Italian campaign, which he describes in words of enthusiasm, Of all the phases of the grandiose conflict that he was enabled to get a glimpse of, the spectacle of war in the Dolomite Alps seems to have left the deepest impression. Lyric touches are found here and there in his descriptions, as for instance, in such sentences as these: "As the sun rose, the great peaks of the Dolomites stood out like pink pearls, set here and there in a soft, white vapor. Coming through a Canadian-looking pine-forest, with log-house barracks, kitchens, and canteens beneath one such peak, I was reminded of Dante's lines: 'Gazing above, I saw her shoulders clothed already with the planet's rays.'"

Reventlow, Count Ernest zu. The Vampire of the Continent. Translated with a preface by George Chatterton-Hill. Pp. xiii–225. New York: The Jackson Press. $1.25 net. Postage, 10 cents.

The character and import of Count Reventlow's book — a philippic against England—are suggested by its title, "The Vampire of the Continent." The translation, an abridgment of the original, is by George Chatterton-Hill, Ph.D. The book itself is readable and interesting, tho marred by exaggerated hatred of England. Count Reventlow, whose utterances are so often met with in the newspapers, is regarded by Germany as one of its ablest publicists. He is a clear thinker and writer, like a trained journalist. The object of his book, which has been suppress in Great Britain and its colonies, is to discredit England in the eyes of neutrals by exhibiting her as the consistent exploiter of Europe for selfish ends. Count Reventlow advances the historical thesis that England, from the beginning, has consolidated her power and Empire at the expense of the other European nations, whom she has incited to wars in order to appropriate their ruined commerce.



Bachelor Breakfasts

Teach in a delightful way the time-saving convenience and strength-giving value of Grape-Nuts.

A morning dish of Grape-Nuts with cream, as the cereal part of the meal (with perhaps some fruit and a cup of Instant Postum) contains all the elements for nourishment needed until lunch time.

Grape-Nuts — containing as it does all the rich nutriment of whole wheat and barley, including their vital mineral elements for perfect upkeep of body, brain and nerve — has often proved more sustaining than meals requiring more time and work to prepare. Wonderfully delicious!

Every table should have its daily ration of

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

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He asserts and aims to prove from the facts of history that the British Empire is founded directly on piracy. The English began, he says, by robbing the Spanish treasure-ships, acts "of murderous and dastardly brigandage," which are held up to Englishmen to-day as deeds of prowess. They continued by robbing Canada and the States from the French, Gibraltar from the Spaniards, India from the French and the Portuguese, South Africa from the Dutch, Egypt and Cyprus from the Turks, Malta from the Italians, "and last but not least," Ireland from the Irish.

In developing his argument the author shows skill, as, for instance, when he summons to his aid Admiral Mahan's testimony as to England's policy during the War of the Spanish Succession, thus: "England . . . meanwhile was building up a navy, strengthening, extending and protecting her commerce, seizing maritime positions—in a word, founding and rearing her sea-power upon the ruins of that of her rivals, friend and foe alike." The author's knowledge of the history of European international diplomacy is imposing, and his attempt to set forth the clashing ambitions which resulted in the war is not without genuine interest. The chapter of most timely import in the book is the one descriptive of the upbuilding of Germany's navy and of her commercial fleets in face of the opposition on the part of the dominant Power.

Chéradame, André. The Pan-German Plot Unmasked. Berlin's formidable peace-trap of "The Drawn War." With an Introduction by the Earl of Cromer, O.M. With maps, 12mo, pp. xxxi-235. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net. Postage, 10 cents.

By Pan-Germanism Mr. Chéradame means "the doctrine, of purely Prussian origin, which aims at annexing all the various regions, irrespective of race or language, of which the possession is deemed useful to the power of the Hohenzollerns." This doctrine, the author claims, is one of steady growth and accretion, and a realization of it has already been on the verge of achievement. He holds even that acceptance of the German offer of a drawn game would make it real within a decade at the furthest. How vast a project Pan-Germanism is, the author aims to make apparent. Mr. Chéradame has concentrated on this subject for over twenty years, in studies in the very lands now occupied or directed by the Germans. On the strength of these studies, which included interviews with the rulers and statesmen of those countries, he, long before the war, predicted a Pan-German movement for world-dominion. In the present volume, written in the early summer of 1916, he predicts the German offer of a drawn game that was made last November—the most "formidable peace-trap," he calls it, that the Prussian war-lords have yet conceived. He aims to show by citation from German sources, with the aid of thirty-one maps, by the logic of facts, the deadly purpose of subjection to German control of practically the known world. Grant to Wilhelm and the Prussians no more than they now have—control of Middle Europe, the Balkan Peninsula, and Turkey, the direction of an army of from fifteen to twenty-one millions would be theirs in full mastery from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf. This army would be fully equipped within a decade, would flank both Egypt and India, the Mediterranean would be under control, Africa and the Mediterranean peoples

Forty Thousand Miles on a Fifth Avenue Bus

In the eleven months ending October 31, 1916, the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, New York, had placed in service 259 Goodyear S-V Pressed-On Truck Tires.

On this date Mr. G. A. Green, Chief Engineer of the Company, looked up the records of these tires and sent to Goodyear the most remarkable tabulation of truck tire performance the world has ever seen.

Of the 259 tires, eleven had been retired from duty.

In Mr. Green's words these tires had "failed." But before "failing" they had delivered an average mileage of more than 17,000—the lowest nearly 10,000 and the highest more than 28,000.

Two hundred and forty-eight were still running. Three of them had gone between 35,000 and 40,000 miles. Two months later, on December 31, one of these three had gone 49,324 miles. And still going.

Thirteen had covered between 30,000 and 35,000 miles. And still going.

Fourteen had gone between 25,000 and 30,000 miles. And still going.

But the work of S-V for the coach company, though spectacular because of the number of tires employed, is merely an index to what this wonderful tire is doing, in varied service, all over America.

If *your* trucks are not equipped with S-V's probably you are not getting all that you ought to get, in efficient tire service—at a low cost.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

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YOUR car is inseparable from the institution that built it.

The service it gives you is just what its producers build into it and *keep alive* in it.

In motor cars, stability of product is inseparable from the stability of the producers.

Overland ranks first among producers of cars above the $400 class — second in the entire industry.

There are 400,000 Overlands in use.

Overland dealers have contracted for one hundred and eighty million dollars' worth of Overlands for 1917—an increase of seventy-five million dollars compared with last year.

Overland sales this year therefore will be approximately as great as the entire annual gross revenues of the New York Central Railroad.

Overland net assets have grown from *fifty-eight thousand* dollars eight years ago, to over *sixty-eight million* dollars today.

In our great Toledo plant and our allied plants, we employ nearly thirty-eight thousand men.

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Light Four
Touring - - $665 Roadster - - $650
Country Club - - $750
All prices f. o. b. Toledo

Big Four
Touring - $850 Coupe - $1250
Roadster - $835 Sedan - $1450

The Willys-Overla
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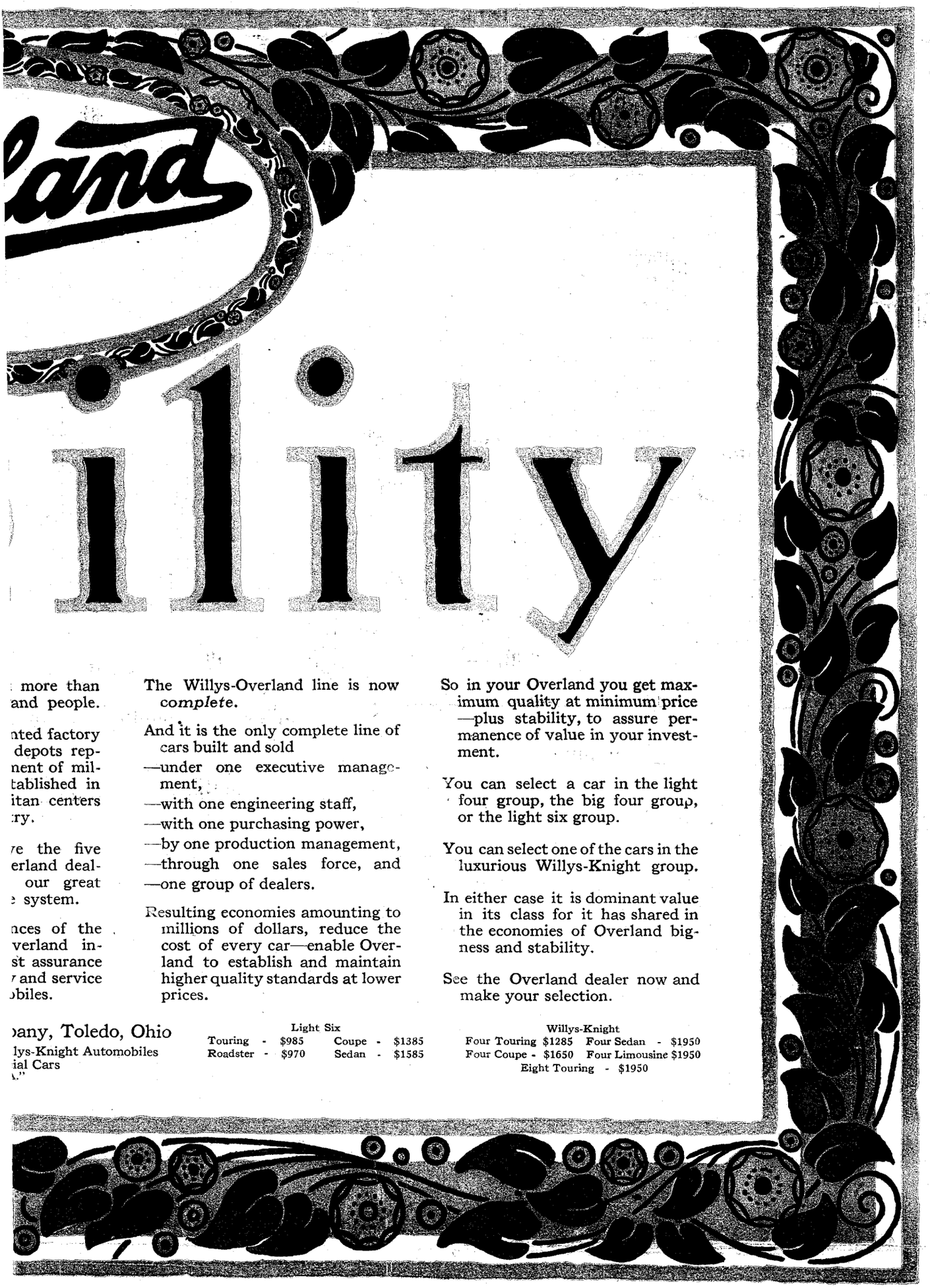

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The Willys-Overland line is now *complete*.

And it is the only complete line of cars built and sold
—under one executive management,
—with one engineering staff,
—with one purchasing power,
—by one production management,
—through one sales force, and
—one group of dealers.

Resulting economies amounting to millions of dollars, reduce the cost of every car—enable Overland to establish and maintain higher quality standards at lower prices.

So in your Overland you get maximum quality at minimum price—plus stability, to assure permanence of value in your investment.

You can select a car in the light four group, the big four group, or the light six group.

You can select one of the cars in the luxurious Willys-Knight group.

In either case it is dominant value in its class for it has shared in the economies of Overland bigness and stability.

See the Overland dealer now and make your selection.

pany, Toledo, Ohio
lys-Knight Automobiles
ial Cars

Light Six
Touring - $985 Coupe - $1385
Roadster - $970 Sedan - $1585

Willys-Knight
Four Touring $1285 Four Sedan - $1950
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Eight Touring - $1950

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The Power Behind the Thought

He selects the keys. At his deft touch the silent power of the Robbins & Myers Motor sets in motion the intricate mechanism that records the figures his brain directs.

His mind is untrammeled by operating detail. He knows that the Robbins & Myers Motor is there to give dependable power to the thought he centers on the work in hand.

Nearby is a boy addressing mail by means of the same sure power delivered by another Robbins & Myers Motor. A young woman operates a motor-driven typewriter. In the shop massive punch presses and other machines, big and little, are Robbins & Myers operated.

For assurance of this same silent, dependable operating efficiency, manufacturers of the better electrically-driven devices equip their product with Robbins & Myers Motors.

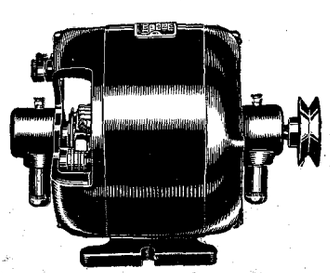
Their high quality standard demands the best. They realize the value of twenty-one years' experience in quality motor building.

They know that the name Robbins & Myers stands for dependability in motors—from 1/40 to 25 horsepower—for operation on all commercial direct and alternating current circuits.

If you are a user of motor power, a manufacturer of electrical devices, or a dealer, more facts await you regarding Robbins & Myers service.

The Robbins & Myers Company, Springfield, Ohio

The World's Largest Exclusive Manufacturer of Electric Fans and Small Motors
Branches in All Principal Cities



Robbins & Myers Motors

already ripe plums, and the Americas helpless.

The conditions at the end of the first Balkan war menaced, in the success of the Slavs and the defeat of Turkey, the success of this purpose. The second Balkan war was therefore precipitated and so forestalled defection or federation of the Slav elements in the Dual Empire, which would have ruined German plans by releasing Austria as a whole from subservience to the Hohenzollerns. That the Allies at last have seen the menace appears from their demands with respect to the Austrian Empire in their reply to President Wilson's peace-note. As an exposition of peril from a ruthless Power, the volume is preeminent. The author has hitherto been a Cassandra, prophesying truth in vain. But facts are now speaking. A drawn game, according to this author, means Teutonic domination of the world within a decade.

Treitschké, Heinrich von. History of Germany in the Nineteenth Century. Translated by Eden and Cedar Paul. Volume I. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $3.25 net. Postage, 16 cents.

A Hindenburg deserves a Treitschke. Stein, Hardenberg, Scharnhorst, Blücher, and other heroes of the War of Liberation live again in the pages of the German historian. The heavy-featured Prussian general who threw back the Czar's millions is just such a German warrior as he delighted to honor. The rise of Prussia and the rebirth of German imperialism are to Treitschke a part of God's plan for rewarding those whom he regards as the elect among nations and races, the actual details of working out that plan being left to certain great Germans who in this history, quite human Germans tho they are, become demigods. Indeed, it might be said that the author covers their honest, useful, unpretentious figures with eloquence and rhetoric till they stand forth in shining armor.

In the early days of the war, when men of letters were searching heaven and earth for the remoter causes of the conflict, Treitschke's responsibility, his share in the Prussianization of Germany, were made much of, but there was then no English translation of Treitschke. Now the first volume of his work is made accessible to American readers; and, since we are talking less of those who started the war than of those who are going to stop it, the book may be read as simple history rather than as part of a great propaganda. Discussion of Treitschke's historical method, interesting as it is, may profitably be left to the university professors of history. Readers who make due allowance for the fact that Prussia and the Hohenzollerns are the very soul of that Germany whom Treitschke worships can recognize the justice and wisdom of much of his comment on the growth of the Prussian State and the evolution of the Teutonic Empire. After a chapter briefly reviewing German history from the Peace of Westphalia (1648) to the outbreak of the French Revolution, Treitschke tells of the effect of that Revolution on Germany, the ensuing wars, the domination of Napoleon, the degradation of Prussia, her reawakening, and the War of Liberation that ended in Napoleon's exile to Elba. The style is heavy and involved, with a somewhat typically Teutonic turgidity. Yet there is an oratorical quality about it which at times carries the reader along, and even rises into bursts of eloquence at the call of patriotism. One sometimes thinks of Gibbon. Per-

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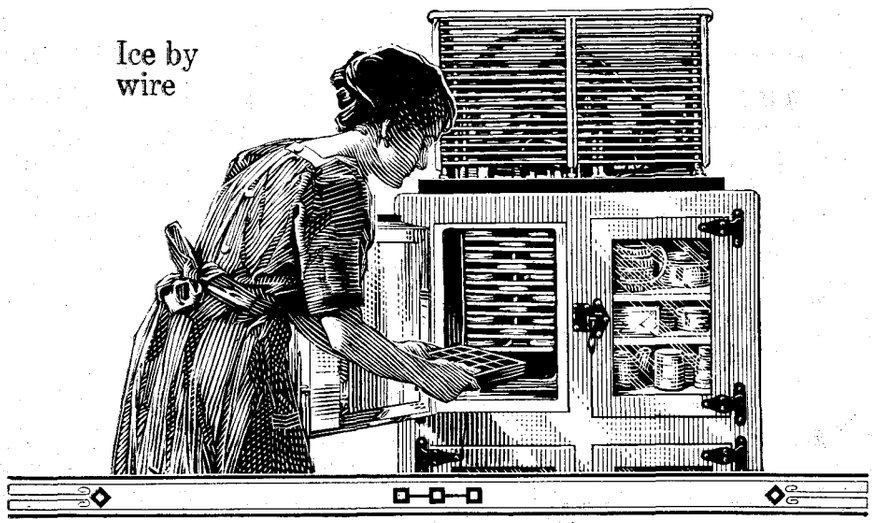

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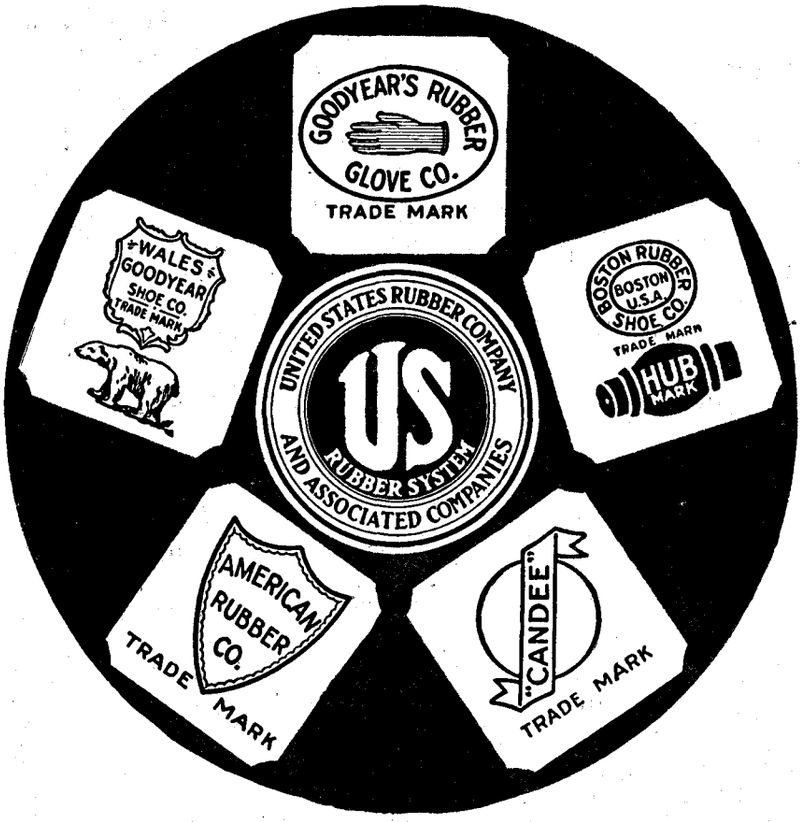

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haps Treitschke might be thought of as an argumentative German Gibbon, who can not forget the theses he has set out to prove, and who depicts the rise of his own living and beloved nation, rather than the decline and fall of an ancient alien empire.

Swope, Herbert Bayard. Inside the German Empire. In the Third Year of the War. Illustrated with Photographs. Octavo, pp. xxi–366. New York: The Century Company. $2 net. Postage, 14 cents.

What is taking place within the besieged fortress? What is the mode of life of the people of beleaguered Germany? Are they despairing or expectant of victory? Are they starving, as is frequently reported, or are they able to hold out against the gradually constricting ring of steel and fire? These are the questions, of immense interest to the rest of the world, which are answered in this highly interesting, well-written volume by a trained American journalist. "Inside the German Empire" is based upon a series of articles which appeared in the New York *World*. Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope, their author, was in France and England at the outbreak of the war, and in Germany during the first four months of the conflict, in the service of his paper. The earlier visit, as he remarks in his Introductory, gave him a standard of comparison which enabled him "to contrast the picture of the wild exaltation of 1914 with the serious, somber Germany of to-day." In clear, vigorous English, and with a journalist's instinct for significant phases of the grandiose drama that he saw from behind the scenes and after took part in, Mr. Swope tells the story "of German energies in the fields most interesting and important to America—the story of the empire spiritually and politically, financially and industrially"—discusses her food, her military, her subject peoples, her heroes, her attitude toward herself, toward her enemies, and toward the rest of the world—in short, "the story of her strength and weaknesses."

What was the general impression made upon this keen and intelligent, and really neutral, American observer? He gives it without reservation, and with conviction absolute.

"Seventy million people with their backs against the wall; seventy million people fighting as one; seventy million people, and not a quitter among them. That is the deep impression made on me by Germany. Powerful as is the pressure upon them, heavy as are the blows they receive, dark tho their eventual prospects may be, the spirit of patriotism, of stedfastness, of courage, of defiance that the Germans are showing burns as brightly and as fiercely to-day, after more than two years of the war, as at the outset."

But beneath all these attributes, the American newspaper man could discern "a subtle change in the fabric of the German spirit." From a certainty of victory the popular feeling has been "universally prest down to a fear of defeat." From the ambition of world-dominance it has changed to a struggle for existence. Hope of conquest has shifted to a determination not to be conquered. "Exaltation has given way to desperation, and the fear that Germany once sought to impose upon others is now being imposed by others upon Germany."

Significant of the revolution which has taken place in the sentiment and spirit of the nation is the author's observation that at the outbreak of the war the word

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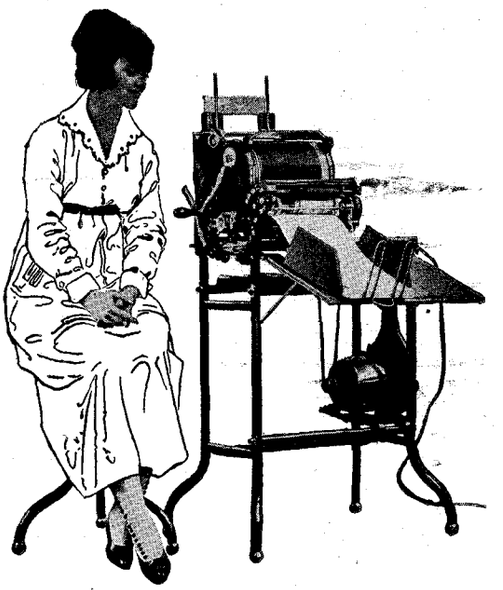

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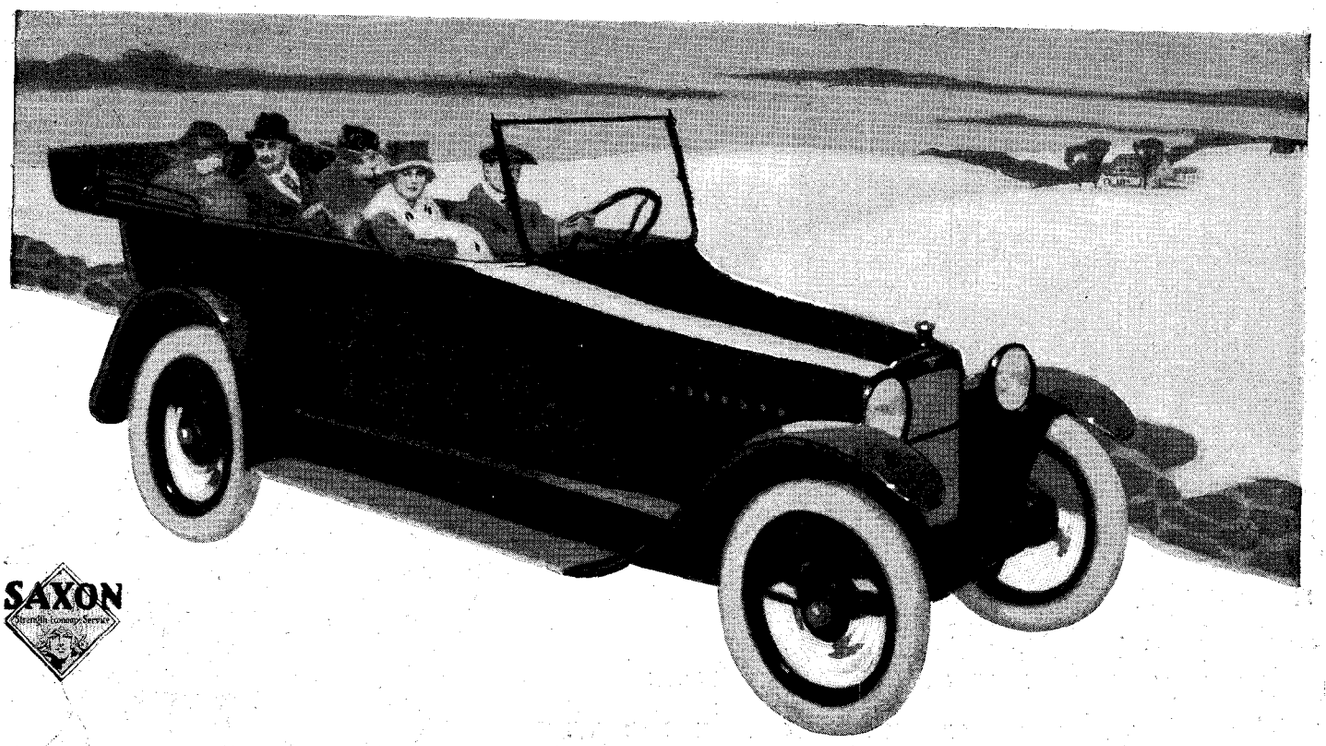

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in every one's mouth was *siegen* (conquer, or win). When Mr. Swope revisited the country two years later another word was being used—*durchhalten* (stick it out—hold out). The much-talked-of animosity toward this country, cherished throughout the Fatherland, is well vouched for by the author. "Throughout Germany to-day," he writes, "the hatred for America is bitter and deep. It is palpable and weighs you down. All the resentment, all the blind fury, Germany once reserved for England alone have been expanded to include us, and have been accentuated in the expansion. The Germans have an outlet for their feelings against England . . . but against America they lack a method of registering their enmity. And so this bitterness which can not be poured out has struck in and saturated the whole empire."

Countess of Warwick. A Woman and the War. Pp. 270. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2. Postage, 14 cents.

The Countess of Warwick is known as a brilliant and outspoken writer, an ardent suffragist, a prominent society woman, and an intimate friend of royalties, so what she has to say about problems growing out of the war is worth consideration. Even when she is surprizing, she is stimulating and instructive. One of her protests is against allowing the press to think for us; she also claims that "it does not suffice to think; one must make thought the prelude of action." The best way to read and digest such a meaty work is to consider each chapter separately. Even when her birth and sympathies make her naturally partizan, she has things to say of general importance and interest. She firmly believes that the late King Edward both could and would have prevented the war had he lived, and she also believes that much of the war-legislation is ill-considered and unsatisfactory. Her treatment and criticism of the drink subject, the legal claims of war-babies, and war-time nursing and its abuses are brutally frank and startling, but her essays are convincing and her tributes to Lord French and Lord Haldane most sincere. The book is written with piquancy and thrilling frankness, but always interesting, and it commands respect.

Bailey, W. F., The Right Hon., C.B. The Slavs of the War-Zone. Pp. 266. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net. Postage, 16 cents.

This is not a war-book, and yet to its vivid pages the war lends a tremendous interest. Some of its chapter-headings indicate why: Life in Eastern Galicia; The Heart of Poland; Scenes in the Karpathians; Budapest; Croatia; Belgrade; Life in the Balkans; Serajevo, the City of the Great War; Servia's Agony, etc. The Introduction shows tersely and clearly the early relation between Teuton and Slav peoples in central Europe; and it is of the latter, their habits and customs, their dress, their amusements, their music, their political and religious aspirations, that this work treats. "It is an account of these Slav peoples," its author says in his Preface, "as they were living when the war came on them like a blast from a burning, fiery furnace, and how they fared in its awful presence." Slovak, Croat, Servian, Pole, Montenegrin—Slavs, all—they and their habitats fascinate the reader, as they seem to have fascinated all intelligent travelers through those unfamiliar lands, to one of whom English

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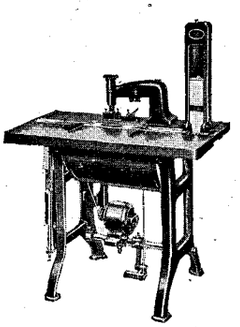

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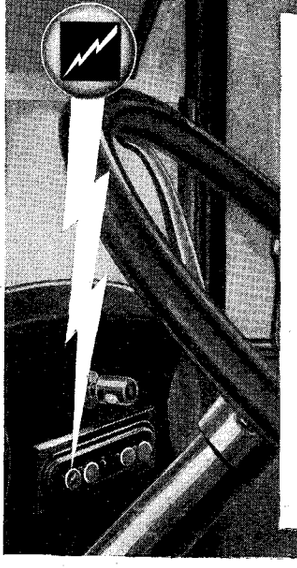

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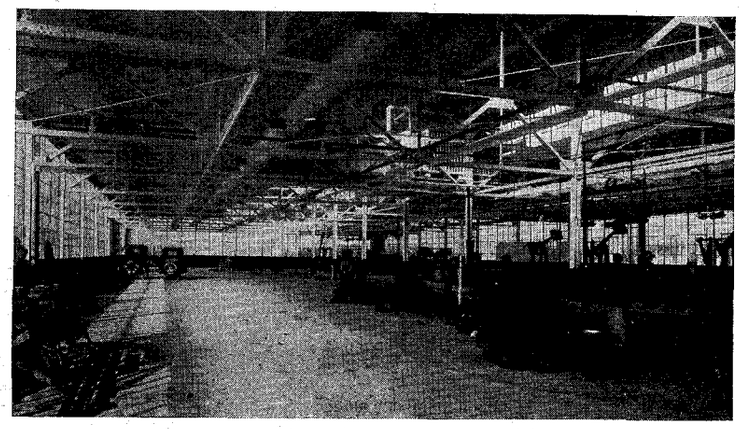

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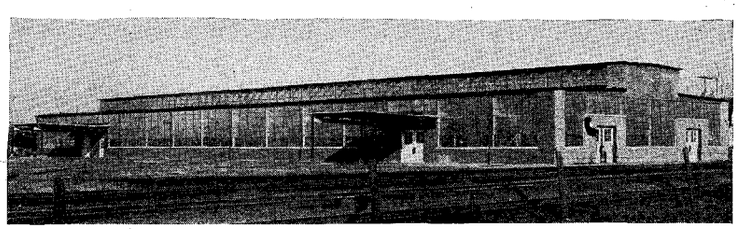

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readers are indebted for this uncommonly informing volume. His graphic text is accompanied by many photographic illustrations happily supplementing it.

Hunt, Edward Eyre. War-Bread: A Personal Narrative of the War and Relief in Belgium. Pp. 374. New York: Henry Holt & Company. 1916. $2 net Postage, 12 cents.

In this first authoritative account of the Belgian relief work in book form we have a wonderfully vivid picture of Belgium's needs and of America's contributions, by a man with actual genius for writing and for doing things. After visiting Antwerp, under conditions which thrilled with excitement as the Germans took possession of that fortress, Mr. Hunt became head of American Relief work there, and served as such a whole year. The story he tells is full of intensest interest, told in a style that should make it a classic of its kind. It is liberally illustrated.

Beck, James M., LL.D. The War and Humanity. A further discussion of the ethics of the world-war and the attitude and duty of the United States. Pp. 332. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1916. $1.50 net. Postage 10 cents.

In seven essays, originally speeches, comprising this book, Mr. Beck proves himself a severe critic of our national Administration. He condemns it for the sinking of the *Lusitania*, for the execution of Miss Cavell, and for the policy of unpreparedness. It should have allied this country with the Allies, he believes; at any rate, it should have broken with Germany at the outset of Germany's undersea efforts. He writes with a facile pen and great vigor.

Phillipson, Coleman (M.A., LL.D., Ph.D.). Termination of War and Treaties of Peace. Large octavo, pp. xiii–486. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $7 net. Postage, 18 cents.

The author of this elaborate and learned study of international law and international relations, as these are to be viewed with reference to the war, is a noted authority in England. As the author of "Studies in International Law," "International Law and the Great War," as well as by other works, he has gained a reputation as an able writer and commentator in that field of jurisprudence which now has such vast import for the world. Dr. Phillipson's new work, designed, as he says, "to fill a gap" in the literature of his chosen domain, is a comparative and analytical study, based for the most part upon original documents, and accompanied by comments and critical observations founded on what he conceives to be the fundamental principles of international law and general jurisprudence. The plan of the book, as summed up almost in the author's own words, is as follows: First, he considers the methods of terminating wars without recourse to treaties of peace, viz., by a reciprocal intermission of hostilities or by conquest or subjugation. The various claims and difficulties that arise in the one case, and the numerous problems and controverted matters in the other are discust, and the questions of premature annexation and the validity of conquest are examined. The author next sets forth the juridical consequences of forcible annexation from the point of view of state succession. More elaborate exposition is allotted to the normal mode of ending wars, viz., by concluding a treaty of peace. One-third of the volume is taken up by the Appendix, which opens with the Treaty of Paris (1815), and concludes with the Treaty of Athens (1913).

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

GERMAN RULE IN POLAND

WE had, not long ago, the German proclamation of the new Kingdom of Poland, with the Imperial assurances of good-will toward the unfortunate nation, coupled with suggestions that a Polish Army, ready to defend the land against the Russians would not be unwelcome. In fact, it rather seemed as if the future of the Polish Kingdom, and the German good-will toward it, depended almost entirely upon the response of the population to the recruiting program.

The Germans had been ruling a greater part of Poland for a year, and recently a prominent resident of Vilna, arriving in America, brought to the New York *Times* the first uncensored story of what the German rule had done to the conquered territory. The informant, who was of Jewish race, left Vilna through the efforts of the American Jewish Relief Society, and made his way to Rotterdam, whence he sailed for this country. We read that—

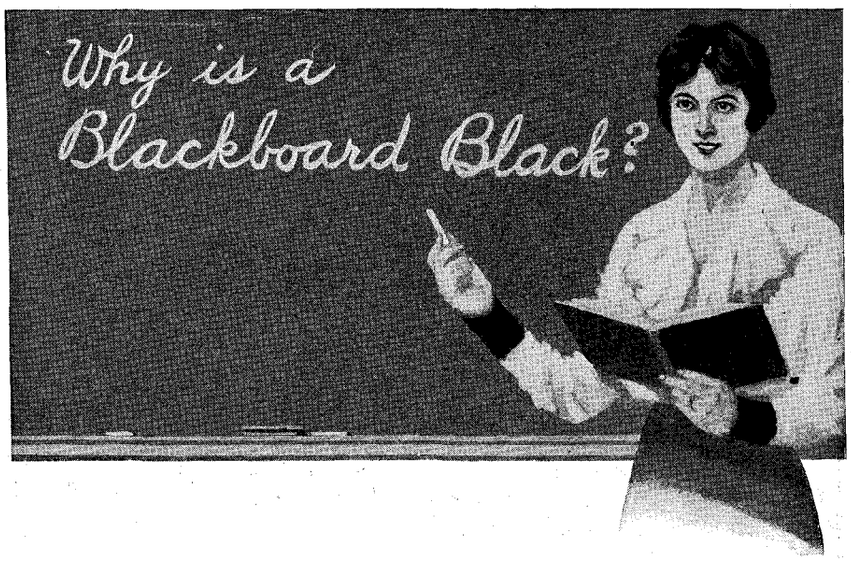
The German authorities made every effort to discourage him, telling him that the British were in the habit of taking all Russian subjects off steamers leaving European ports for America and sending them back to Russia, but as he was above military age he was finally allowed to depart.

There were thirty Russian Jews in the party which left Vilna, and tho they had paid second-class fare they were shut up in a box car and kept locked in during the entire nine days' journey across the Continent *via* Königsberg and Berlin. After reaching Rotterdam they had no further trouble.

The Jewish population of Vilna, which is nearly half of the whole, was celebrating Yom Kippur in the synagogs when the Germans marched in, and the services were not molested. But immediately on their arrival the Germans went to the city hall, where the municipal authorities had remained, and proceeded to confiscate all the money they found there. This was only the beginning of the requisitioning of much of the movable property to be found in Vilna.

The first requisition was for sleeping outfits for the soldiers. Every householder was compelled to furnish a bed, with pillows and bed-clothing, for every window in his house. Then every family was ordered to furnish a statement of the amount of food and flour which it had on hand. The strictest assurances were given that this was for information only and that the food would not be confiscated; but it was confiscated without pay only five days later, and from that time on the civil population has been compelled to buy back the food from the German owners.

Cards calling for half a pound of bread were issued at first at the price of 11 copecks, but later the charge was raised to 16—a little more than five cents. But the supply of bread has never been adequate. The bakeries are open at six o'clock in the morning and the lines of housewives begin to gather sometimes as early as two o'clock. Not infrequently a woman will



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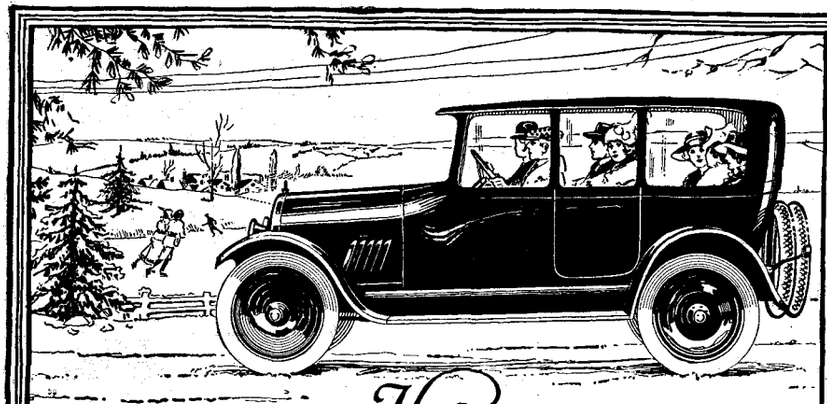

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take her stand in line at two or half past and wait till ten o'clock, only to find when her turn comes that the bread is all exhausted. Each household is allowed two pounds of meat twice a week, but must pay 2 rubles (64 cents) a pound, including the bones. Eggs cost 25 copecks each and must be purchased *sub rosa*. The narrator knew of a man who secretly bought a goose last fall and was compelled to pay 45 rubles for it. There is no sugar left at all; the only sweetening obtainable is saccharin.

All horses and carriages were seized as soon as the Germans marched in; the automobiles had already been commandeered for the Russian Army. Nearly half the population fled before the oncoming of the Germans, leaving their houses vacant; and all the furniture—chairs, tables, beds, pianos—and everything in these houses have been shipped away to Berlin. All the furniture stores have been looted, too. Among the families which stayed there has been comparatively little confiscation of property, after the initial requisition of beds and bedding, except for copper. Every pot and kettle and samovar has been seized, and many of the ornaments in the churches; and all leather in any form has been likewise taken.

And then there is the much-talked-of shortage of food. Every one feels the pinch of inadequate rations; even the German soldiers, who have generally had what they needed, regardless of whether there was enough left for the civil population, even these are short of the necessary supplies. The shortage among the non-combatants is probably responsible for the huge increase in the death-rate, for since the Germans took Vilna in 1915 the mortality figures have increased fourfold. The account continues:

Children are of course particular sufferers and the tokens of starvation are evident among them on every hand. Yet the German officers continue to have almost everything they want except beer, which is not obtainable. In the beginning the officers were quartered on the population and paid nothing for their lodging, but some months after the first occupation of the town a club was opened at which most of them now live.

The search for money is conducted with great vigor, and whenever the authorities of the invading army find that any coin is in the possession of civilians they take it away and give German paper in exchange.

The industrial and commercial life of the community has been entirely suppressed. There is a German theater, and newspapers continue to appear in German, Polish, and Yiddish, but that is the extent of the city life. The wine-shops have been closed and the population keeps very much behind closed doors. Civilians are forbidden to be abroad after ten o'clock at night, and the violation of this ordinance by only a minute or two is punishable by a fine of thirty marks and a jail sentence of five days. And the appearance of men, at least, on the street in the daytime is infrequent, for they know that at any moment there is need of labor for military objects, either in the immediate neighborhood of Vilna, or, indeed, anywhere in Poland, the passing civilians are liable to seizure and compulsory labor.

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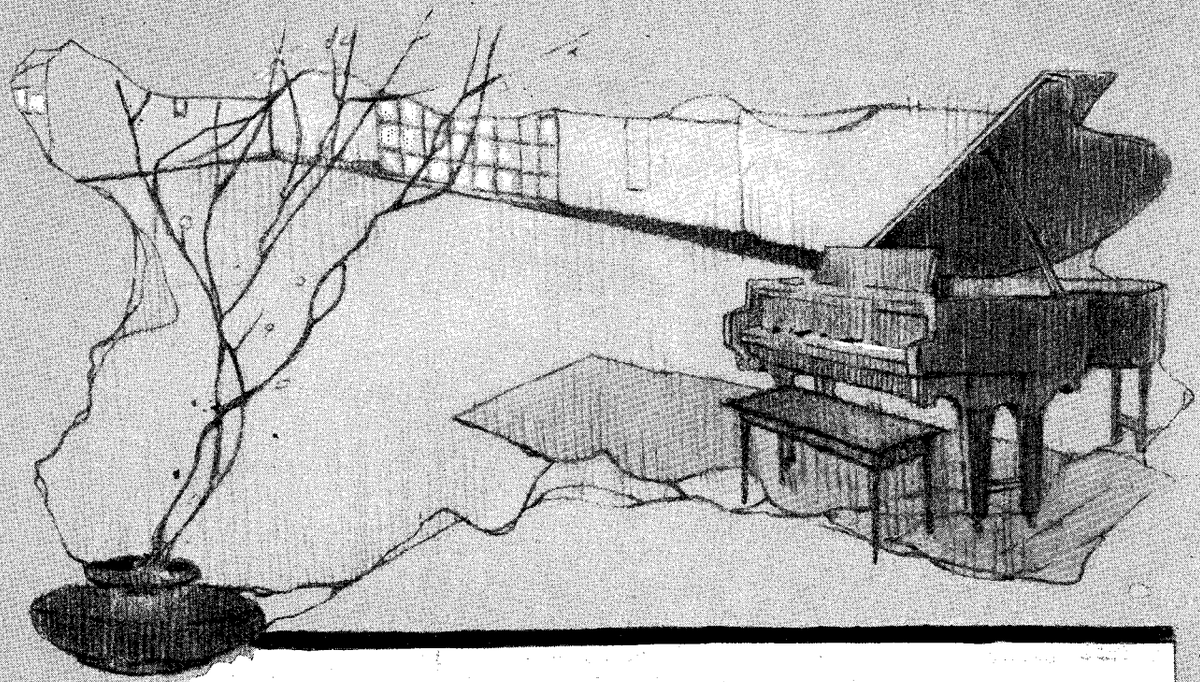

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We simply invite you to hear the Ampico itself, either at the nearest Ampico dealer's or even better at one of the "comparison concerts" which we have devised as the most effective means of securing for the Ampico the prompt public recognition to which an invention of such importance is entitled.

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The Ampico may be used also for playing any 88-note roll, to which you may impart your own interpretation. And the tone and touch of the piano itself are unimpaired for hand playing.

The Ampico may be had in the world's oldest and best pianos: the Knabe (1837), Haines Bros. (1853), Marshall and Wendell (1836), and the renowned Chickering (1823). Write for our illustrated catalogue and for further information regarding the Ampico.

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It is the kind of tobacco that pleases the—we were about to say the particular pipe-smoker—but "pipe-crank" expresses it better if it doesn't give offense.

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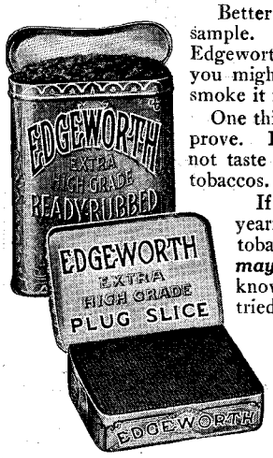
If you will send us your name and address and the address of the store where you buy most of your tobacco, a sample of Edgeworth Smoking Tobacco will be sent to you.



Better ask us for the sample. If the flavor of Edgeworth appeals to you, you might as well begin to smoke it now as later.

One thing the sample will prove. Edgeworth does not taste just like all other tobaccos.

If you are kind of yearning for the right tobacco, Edgeworth *may* be it. You will know when you have tried the sample.

Edgeworth comes in two forms, Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed, and is on sale practically everywhere.

Edgeworth Plug Slice is made in compact, rather good-looking rectangular plugs, and cut by thin, keen blades into even slices. Packed in a box you would hardly know that it was cut at all to look at it. One of these slices rubbed up in the hands will just fill the average pipe. Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is made exactly the same as the Plug Slice, but is rubbed up before packing and comes from the tin ready for the pipe. Let us know whether you would prefer to try the Plug Slice or the Ready-Rubbed.

The retail prices of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are 10c for pocket size tin, 50c for large tin, $1.00 for handsome humidor package. Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Mailed prepaid where no dealer can supply, but except in a few isolated cases all dealers have it.

Write to Larus & Bro. Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. This firm was established in 1877, and besides Edgeworth makes several other brands of smoking tobacco, including the well-known Qboid—granulated plug—a great favorite with smokers for many years.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Co. will gladly send you a one or two dozen carton of any size of the Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed by prepaid parcel post at same price you would pay jobber.

At one time there was an apparent attempt to reopen the commercial life of the town by allowing the importation of manufactured articles from other parts of Poland, but this was only a device for collecting the goods more conveniently, for as soon as sufficient stocks had been assembled in Vilna they were all confiscated and sent away to Berlin. Yet in spite of this complete stoppage of the city's commercial life an assessment of 2,400,000 marks was laid on it last summer.

Actual deeds of violence against the population have been comparatively infrequent. There have been a few cases of attacks on women, but not many. The narrator of the story knew of a man named Sharkoff who was a little slow in answering the ringing of his door-bell by a patrol of troops, and who was promptly bayoneted when he did appear. On the day after the occupation two girls who were selling kvass at the railroad station asked for payment from some German soldiers who had taken large quantities of the drink, and the Germans promptly shot them. This, however, was attributed to the lawlessness of individual soldiers and was not a symptom of the attitude of the authorities, tho the narrator had not heard that the soldiers were punished. But the striking of civilians by soldiers is frequent and seems to be unrestrained.

Forced labor began two weeks after the entry of the Germans, and has become more and more frequent, until last summer almost all the able-bodied men up to seventy years of age were employed on some sort of auxiliary labor for the German armies. Many able-bodied men have been deported to Germany, and practically all who have been at work have been compelled to labor in some way against the Russian armies.

The ethnic situation in Vilna is complicated; nearly half the population is Jewish and there is a strong Lithuanian element. From the beginning the Germans tried to make the most of this by playing off the Poles and Lithuanians against each other. They rather supported the Poles and held up the promise of a Polish kingdom to rally the nationalist forces to their side; but the Lithuanian aspirations for autonomy were also encouraged, and when occasionally bitter quarrels broke out that almost led to bloodshed between the two nationalities the Germans exprest great satisfaction and declared, "This is our work."

But it is the Jews who have suffered most under the German occupation. Hard as was their lot under Russian rule, the Jews are now praying for the return of the Russian armies and their deliverance from this greater hardship. The refugee who tells of conditions in Vilna states that there is no comparison between Russian treatment of the Jews and that which they have had at the hands of the Teutons, and adds:

"The German authorities subject us to constant inquisitions; the German soldiers strike and beat our people on the streets. When Brussiloff broke through the Austrian lines in the south in June, and there was for a long time apparent readiness on the part of the Germans to evacuate the city at a moment's notice, all the rabbis directed their congregations to pray for the speedy return of the Russians."

On the second day of the German oc-

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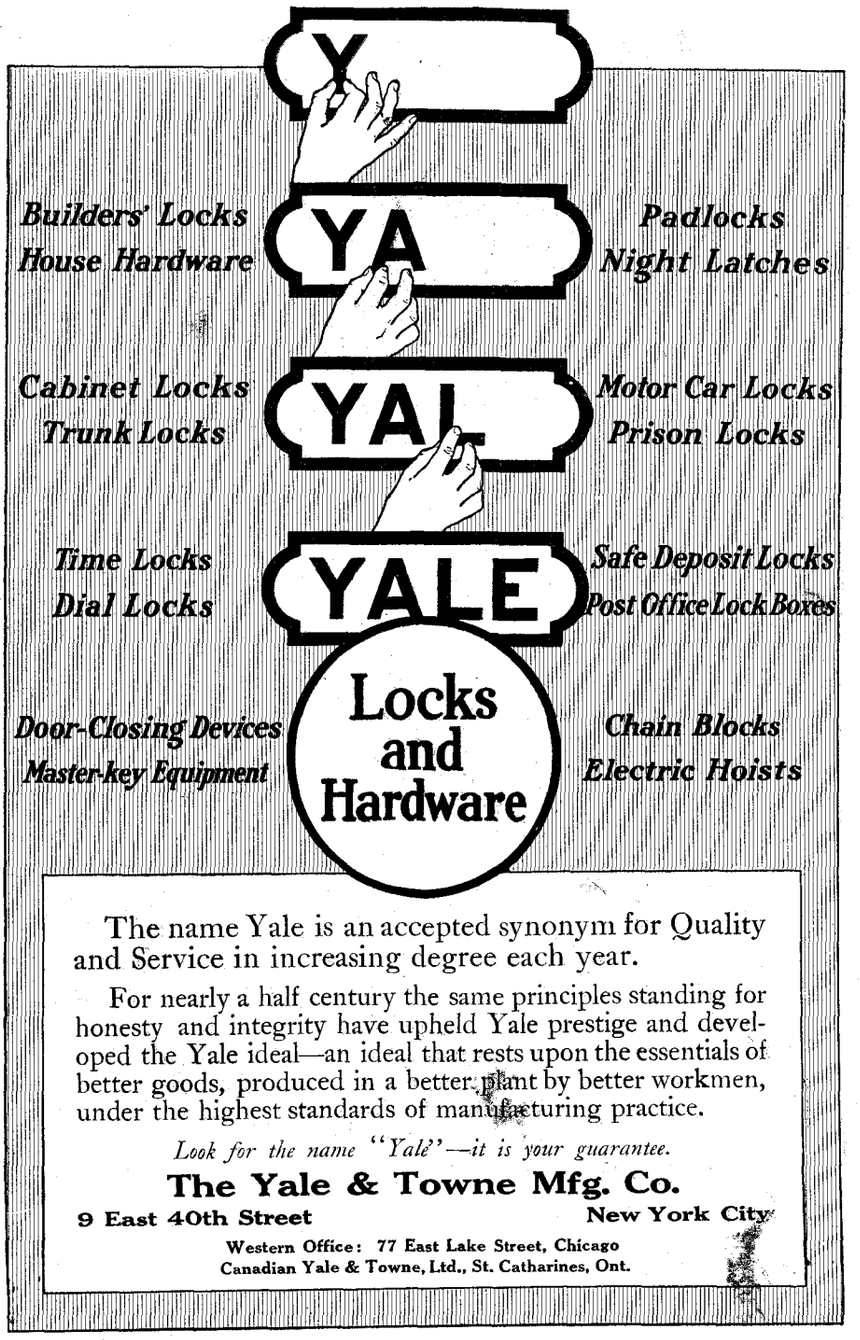

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ALL DRUGGISTS
Stops that tickle!
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cupation, while long lines of German artillery were passing through the streets, a shell jolted out of a caisson and exploded in the street. Crowds of the population were lining the curb, watching the progress of the invading army, and a Jewish boy was killed by fragments of the shell. His mother burst into tears, whereupon a German officer said jestingly: "That would never have happened under the Russians, for they had no shells. We can afford to drop them in the streets."

There was in Vilna a Jewish cemetery two hundred years old, which had become the center of many traditions, and was deeply venerated by the whole community. The Germans turned a number of broken-down horses into it to pasture among the graves. The Russians had always respected it. There was a Jewish old men's home where the average number of deaths in time of peace was ten or twelve a month. When the Germans commandeered the food in the city and began to dole it out to the population the reduced nourishment began to tell on the old men, and the death-rate leaped to ten a week. When this happened the leaders of the Jewish community begged the German Commandant to allot a somewhat larger portion of bread to the home. "What's the use?" was his response. "They're only old men; they'll die soon, anyway. Much better give them poison."

The feeling against the Jews seems to have two principal bases—the belief that they are acting as spies for the Russians and the firm conviction that most of them have stores of money which they will not give up. A party of 1,200 Jews was taken away to work outside of Vilna, at the end of last summer, being paid thirty pfennigs—a little over seven cents per day. When Yom Kippur arrived two hundred of them refused to work on the religious festival, and they were severely beaten by the German soldiers.

The German armies which occupied Vilna in September, 1915, were composed of young and stalwart men. But in April of last year these troops were transferred to more active fronts, and their places were taken by reservists, who looked as if they had come from a home for invalids. They were old men, some of them with white beards; many bow-legged, some hunch-backed, some even who were blind in one eye. Of late the shortage of food is so great that the Germans have put up a plant outside of Vilna, where they are said to be trying to make some sort of safe food out of horses that drop dead from overwork. There are many cases of suicide among the German soldiers, some even among the officers, and usually these are due to sad and depressing letters from home. The German soldiers were proud enough when they first swept into the city, toward the end of the great offensive of 1915, but with the dragging by of many months this feeling has evaporated.

The quarrels between Lithuanians and Poles are paralleled by bitter wranglings between German and Austrian soldiers, which have been particularly intensified since the Austrian collapse before Brussiloff last June. German officers have declared that if the Austrians again give up so readily the Germans will stand behind ready to shoot them down, and this naturally does not soothe the pride of the Austrians.

Twice last year—during an offensive on the northern part of the front in March, and again in the summer, when

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Brussiloff's early successes seemed to indicate that the whole eastern line might have to fall back—the Germans packed up their archives and prepared to evacuate on a moment's notice. Among all classes of the population, and even among the German soldiers, according to the belief of the civil population, there is a firm conviction that some time the Russian armies will break through and sweep the Germans out of the city. Meanwhile Vilna waits, and starves.

"THAT LITTLE GIRL FROM ALASKA"

THE New York *Herald* discovered her; she had come all the way from Alaska to see real civilization for the first time in her seventeen summers. Never before had she gazed at such buildings, nor ridden on such busses and subway-trains. She was the "innocent daughter of the frozen North," according to the metropolitan papers; she was the "child of the snows."

It is unrecorded just how she arrived in New York, but after she had put up at one of the city's best hotels, the newspapers, one after another, got wind of her advent. Reporters flocked to her suite; she was invited everywhere; she was even offered a position in a well-known musical comedy. The public were of course anxious to learn what she thought of this "civilization," and she was followed continually by interviewers. Here is what one of them wrote of her in *The Herald:*

She learned with wonder that there were bell-buttons beside the top seats of the Fifth-Avenue busses, and she dragged her way along Fifth Avenue, "window-wishing" for the finery, and the jewels, and precious treasure glimmering from the windows.

It was her first real view of civilization as it is contrasted with life at Koyukuk, where the outside world is but dimly known. Until the park came to her view she never dreamed that a Central Park existed. Names that are household words meant nothing to her. Of all the notables of finance, the stage, the clergy—the whole world—she has heard of but one, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, because "she was so kind," and of John D. Rockefeller, because he has an "oil-house" up in Juneau.

She sat tense and expectant at the Century Theater last night watching the parade of fantasies across the stage. Her exclamations and her peals of laughter that floated out over the house made many turn their heads and stare in amazement at the broad-shouldered, bright-eyed girl, whose cheeks were flushed with amazement. Her laughter was the free, unrestrained laughter of those who have the wide spaces to breathe in.

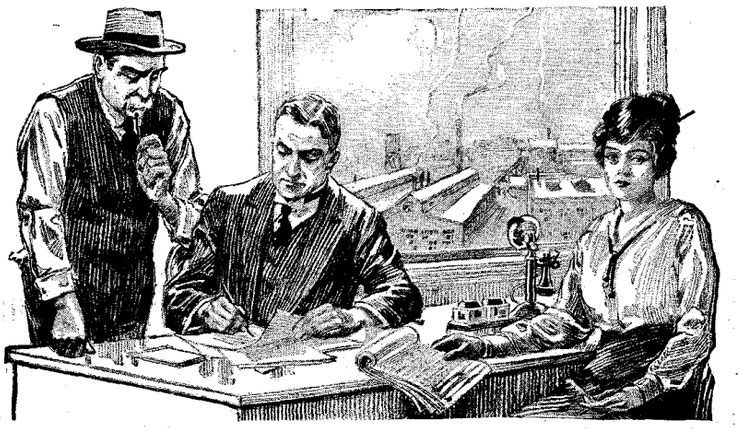
The first sight of chorus girls in the airy and extremely economical costumes caused her to blush violently.

"Say," she asked fiercely, "is this a burlesque joint?"

She was assured that it was not, but an attraction of quite some note.

Everything was new—astonishingly, wonderfully new—to her.

Later, with certain footsteps, but wide, amazed eyes, the girl threaded her way back of the stage and met the various principals, each of whom bestowed on her a



You know your *factory* costs down to a tenth of a cent—

You keep a time sheet on the individual worker. Labor is the most expensive thing you buy—and you get *facts*, not theories, as to what labor produces.

Yet you stick to shorthand in writing your letters. And letters are just as *vital* product as factory product. Shorthand is hand labor. It is obsolete and it is inefficient. And it is costly. It makes you write every letter *twice*—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter. It makes your typist waste her time taking dictation and waiting to take it. You don't get as many letters as you should, or as well written or accurate letters; you don't enjoy personal convenience in dictation; and you pay at least a third more than you should for every letter.

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Sales offices in principal cities. Distributors throughout the country.

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When you purchase an "Exide" Battery for your automobile, you are getting the same quality product as that used and endorsed by the United States Government and by practically every other big storage battery user from Maine to Texas, from New York to California.

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picture. Then she came home, her day over.

And the next day she did other things and had other stranger adventures. She was taken on a seeing-New-York trip, through the cafés and restaurants. The indefatigable reporter of *The Herald* summed it up for his readers, concluding:

Altogether, it was a pleasant and somewhat tiresome day for the young woman whose eyes are being opened so wide by professional awakeners.

Among the many communications seeking aid, advice, a visit, and mere friendship was an invitation by telephone from Dr. Alexander Cummings, of the University Forum, which is considerably intellectual, to address the Forum next Tuesday night. Miss Sachen agreed that she would, and she will talk on "Life in Alaska and Its Contrast to Fifth Avenue." The address will be given at the Washington Irving High School, at Irving Place and Sixteenth Street.

But, alas, the lecture was never given. Something dreadful happened, entirely unforeseen by the fair damsel who was drinking in Eastern civilization in such delightful drafts. It had a terrible effect on her adventures, and on her invitations. It had even a worse effect upon her admirers and the gentlemanly young reporters who had ushered her into so many places of interest and exclusiveness. We leave it to the New York *Sun* to tell all the harrowing details, and in its pages, nay, even on the front page, where it shone with fatal prominence that all might read, we find:

She accepted the invitation to lecture, promising to appear, as the invitation had suggested, in the furs of her Northern home.

But, said Nick Sachen, of 500 Dugarro Avenue, Kansas City, Kan., yesterday in an interview, to the *Sun's* correspondent in Kansas City, "it's all bunk! Louise is my daughter and she hasn't been shooting moose and caribou in Alaska all her life.

"She left here last fall to grab off eight bucks a week in Chicago shooting biscuits in a beanery," added Louise's alleged papa.

"There's some fellow named Jack something that's stuck on her. He's a saloonkeeper some place up in Alaska. Last summer when Louise pulled this stuff about Jack I told her she ought to marry him while the going is good.

"My daughter *was* in Alaska for about two years. She worked in some boarding-house up there. But she blew back here to Kansas City last June. I didn't see much of her tho, because she spent most of the time living with a woman friend of hers down the street. She came here with some diamonds—I should say so! 'Where'd you get 'em?' I asked her, 'I saved my wages in Alaska and bought 'em,' she told me."

So, as they probably say in Alaska, "the game was up," and the next day's *Sun* carried the "sweet little girl's" valedictory to the world. We are told:

"Here I was, handing Broadway the bunk by the bushel, and going stronger with each edition of the newspapers," sighed Miss Louise Sachen to a large con-

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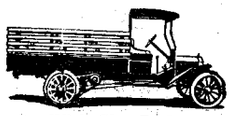

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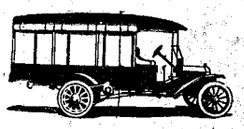

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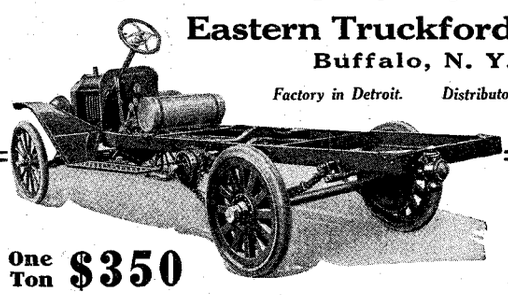

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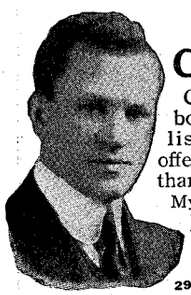

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gregation of reporters assembled around her in the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon, and "—holy fathers!—what happens? Pop, away out there in Kansas City, up and spills the beans!"

"Well," she said listlessly as she sat down, a suspicion of tremor in her voice as she prepared to face the music. "Go ahead. Ask me, boys. I'll tell you the whole truth. Go on—I bunked Broadway for a week and Broadway liked it, and liked me. And now because the town has found out it's been bunked I suppose it's sore and wants to bust into me. Go ahead and—

"But listen here!" she cried with head raised suddenly as she gazed straight at the critical audience before her, "you boys got to get one thing right. I never did no wrong to nobody in my life—not even to myself. I earned by working hard the four dollars a day I spend for a room here. I was in Alaska. I hate Kansas City. When I got here I said I was from Alaska, which was true.

"There was a piece in the Kansas City papers when I got home from Alaska last May and I thought maybe the New York papers would publish a piece about me if I said here I came from Alaska. But I thought it would be just a few lines—I never gave no thought to all these columns after columns of bunk here—never dreamed of it.

"This, I s'pose, will be the fare-thee-well interview, Louise. But while it lasted it sure was one of those things.

"You see, I always was crazy to see New York, like pop said in that interview yesterday.

"So I came. The McAlpin was the only hotel I'd been told about, so I came here, meaning to go to a boarding-house in a day or so and then get a job. Ask them at the desk didn't I ask about boarding-houses when I first came here. And I got kinda lonesome and used to talk to people at the desks down-stairs about Alaska. One of 'em called up a newspaper—ask 'em yourself if they didn't—and—and—well, yip! yip! bang! bang! bang!"

"Did you plan on the way to New York to tell all those yarns about Alaska?"

"Sure," replied Miss Sachen promptly. "But I didn't think I was going to tell so many. But coming into this town I remembered how we girls at Spalding's used to talk how it'd be great to get New York newspapers talking about me like Kansas City papers did when I got back from Alaska.

"Say," cried the girl, all her enthusiasm over the great adventure back again full flood as memories of the invitations, the visits back stage, and all the dazzling glories of the week came to her, "wasn't it a pip!"

And what is she going to do now? She doesn't know, she answered ruefully, the smiles dying out of her face again. She has just the clothes she bought in Alaska and Chicago, and—a very few greenbacks.

"Me for the boarding-house some place to-morrow," concluded Miss Sachen, one-time celebrity for a week. "Then I'll hoof it out and find a job. So-long, interviewer" —this with a bit of wistfulness in her smile—"I s'pose, like it says in the weepy song, 'You'll nevah see muh face again.' G'by! But it sure was some whiz while it was whirling."

And she took from a bell-hop the latest of the hundreds of letters to arrive. In the envelop was an invitation from a member of the faculty of Temple University, Philadelphia, asking her to lecture there next Saturday on Alaska.

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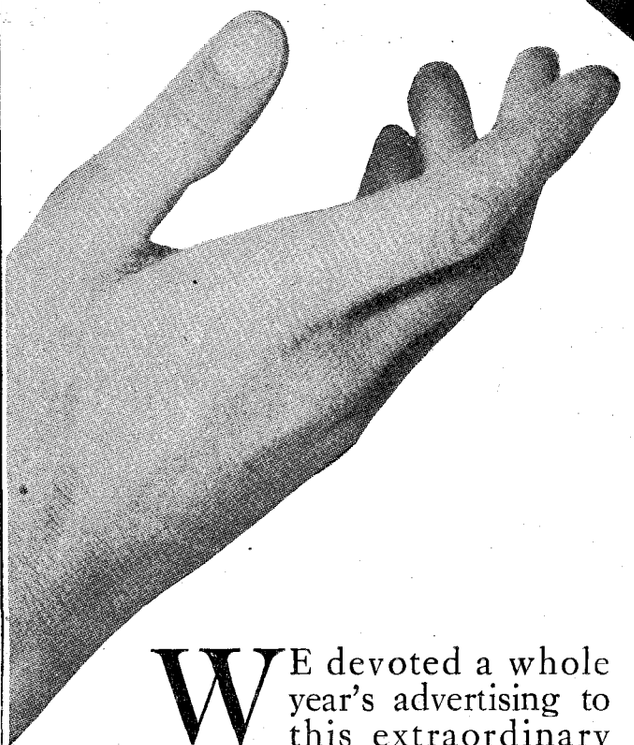
The New Year Brings No Change

A year ago we said:

Borrow an

AutoStrop Safety Razor

Use it for 30 days. If you like it, pay $5 for it. If not, return it.



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AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., 345 Fifth Ave., New York

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MAID—"Who may I say called?"—*Puck.*

Willing.—"You said you'd go through fire and water for me."
"Show me a combination of the two and I will."—*Dallas News.*

Not Attracted.—"Some day you'll be rich enough to retire from business."
"Give up my nice, pleasant office and stay home?" rejoined Mr. Growcher. "I should say not."—*Washington Star.*

Well Fitted.—"Is dis where dey wants a boy?"
"It is; but it must be a boy who never lies, swears, or uses slang."
"Well, me brudder's a deaf-mute; I'll send him 'round."—*Topeka Journal.*

She Knew Him.—HUB—"One night while you were away I heard a burglar. You should have seen me going down-stairs three steps at a time."
WIFE (who knows him)—"Where was he, on the roof?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Too Tender-hearted.—"I understand that your daughter is going to take music-lessons."
"Not exactly," replied Farmer Corntossel. "We haven't the heart to tell her that her voice sounds terrible, so we're goin' to hire a regular teacher to do it."—*Washington Star.*

Recovery Paid.—In times of peace Smith might have been an author who had drifted into some useful occupation, such as that of a blacksmith, but just now he is cook to the Blankshire officers' mess. Smith sent Murphy into the village to bring home some chickens ordered for the mess.
"Murphy," said Smith, the next day, "when you fetch me chickens again, see that they are fastened up properly. That lot you fetched yesterday all got loose, and tho I scoured the village I only managed to secure ten of them."
"'Sh!" said Murphy. "I only brought six."—*Tit-Bits.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

February 1.—Berlin states that German aircraft have dropt bombs, doing considerable damage along the Western front, particularly at Albert, Dombasle, and St. Quentin, and near Péronne and Bapaume.

The total number of German prisoners taken in France in January is set by Paris at 1,228, including twenty-seven officers.

The British report improving their position slightly north of Beaumont-Hamel, raiding the German lines, with considerable loss to the Teutons.

February 2.—Hot fighting is reported from the Somme sector, in the region of Gueudecourt, where the British, in an attack, penetrate the German trenches and take fifty-eight prisoners.

February 3.—Patrol-fighting and trench-raiding are reported from the Ancre Valley, where the British state that they have further improved positions near Beaumont-Hamel, at the same time repulsing German attempts to enter their trenches. Berlin announces only cannonading along the Somme.

February 4.—London reports a British advance of 500 yards on a three-quarter-mile front along the Ancre, penetrating advanced German trenches. The attack, the first British attempt to force the Somme front since November, is considerably hindered by mud.

February 5.—Heavy fighting is resumed along the Somme, says London, concluding with the British capture of 500 additional yards of German trenches northeast of Gueudecourt, in the direction of Bapaume. Four German attacks are beaten off.

February 6.—After a terrific bombardment, the British advance near Grandcourt, taking more than 1,000 yards of German trenches. Berlin denies this reverse. Allied aviators are again reported active, London admitting the loss of two machines, but stating that ten German planes have been brought down. Small French successes are announced from Verdun and Lorraine.

February 7.—The British troops take Grandcourt as well as a near-by position. A slight gain near Miraumont is also reported.

EASTERN FRONT

February 1.—In the Riga sector the Russians drive the German forces out of their recently captured positions near Kainzem. The latest gains in Bukowina are held and 1,000 additional prisoners are taken, says Petrograd, near Jacobeni, southwest of Kimpolung.

February 3.—A German attempt to resume the Riga offensive fails completely, says London, in the face of Russian infantry resistance and the use of armored cars near the River Aa. The armored cars advanced to the first-line trenches, driving the attacking Teuton forces back into their positions.

February 4.—The repulse of five German attacks at different points of the River Aa sector is reported by London. Drawn fighting is the story of the day's bulletins from both sides.

February 5.—The German attack on the Riga front is extended as attacks are made on the Russians at Friedrichstadt and along the River Aa. All are repulsed, says London.

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Kohlrabi, White Vienna
Leek, Large Flag
Lettuce, Big Boston
Lettuce, Black Seeded Simpson
Lettuce, Trianon Cos
Lettuce, Long Scarlet, White Tip
Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers
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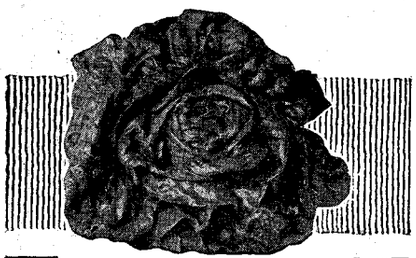

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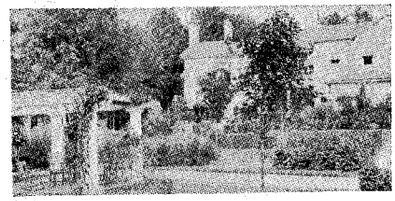

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Ask for Catalog 33

Wagner Park Nurseries Box 898 Sidney, Ohio

February 6.—In Galicia the Russians report that several German attacks on trenches southwest of Brody, as well as near Kiselin, have been repulsed.

February 7.—German troops cross the Sereth in Moldavia for the first time, but are driven back across the river by Russian gun-fire. On the Beresina the Teutons take an island in the river and part of a Russian trench, with fifty-two prisoners. They are later driven out.

Paris hears from the Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs that Roumanians in the territory captured by the Germans are also being deported, tho the French, Russians, Italians, and Portuguese, protected by the Spanish legation, are being left.

GENERAL

February 1.—The Turkish cavalry makes additional progress against the Russians in northwest Persia, as they occupy Dizabad and approach Sultanabad. Trenches on the Tigris near Kut are reported successfully raided by the Mussulmans.

In the first day of the unrestricted *U*-boat warfare announced by Germany, ten ships are sunk and eight lives lost, according to reports from Lloyd's.

February 3.—The British gain more German trenches on the Tigris, advancing some 300 yards along the right bank, and taking many prisoners. The Turkish casualties are reported very heavy, with but slight losses to the British.

A delayed dispatch states that on February 1 a Fokker was brought down from a height of 7,000 feet.

February 5.—Brazil's answer to the recent German note to neutrals is announced completed after conference with the Governments of Chile and the Argentine Republic. It is said to embody a most emphatic protest against unlimited *U*-boat warfare.

February 6.—Spain and Switzerland, the first two neutrals to announce their responses to President Wilson's suggestion, protest the German warfare decision, but say nothing about breaking off relations.

The tonnage of vessels sunk by German *U*-boats from February 1 to date is reported to exceed 86,344 tons. Forty-five vessels have been sunk since the greater submarine warfare was inaugurated, including a number of neutral boats.

February 7.—Stockholm announces that the three Scandinavian nations have decided to issue a joint protest to Berlin on the German warfare note. Sweden, however declines to accept President Wilson's invitation to break with Germany.

The British liner *California*, formerly of the Anchor Line, is torpedoed on the seventh day of unrestricted warfare, and sinks with a loss of perhaps a hundred lives. One American on board is reported saved. Twelve other ships are sunk with a total tonnage-loss for the day of 25,669.

FOREIGN

GENERAL

February 1.—Prince Ching, former Chinese Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, dies at Tientsin, in his eightieth year.

February 5.—Paul Alfred Rubens composer of scores for many popular musical comedies, dies in Falmouth, England, aged forty-two.

GARDEN PREPAREDNESS IN 1917

The success of the garden depends in large measure upon preparedness. This year preparation calls for more serious thought and action than ever before. There is a shortage of seeds, a deficiency of potash for fertilizers, and a freight congestion making shipments exceptionally slow. Yet the fruit or vegetable gardens this year will have added value. Every such garden this year will counteract the high cost of living. And every flower garden now as ever will be a source of delight to lovers of the outdoor world. Among the maxims of garden preparedness the following are most important:

EARLY SEED ORDERS

Plans should now be sketched and the amount of supplies estimated. All seed orders should be dispatched immediately. If you delay you may not get what you want and you will certainly not be accorded later the service awaiting you now. Reservation orders to nurserymen for fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs should be placed at once.

ORDERS FOR FERTILIZERS

should be decided upon and placed now. Freight shipments are abnormally slow this year, and you may not get your fertilizers in time if you do not order unusually early. Remember all fertilizers must be on hand before the spring plantings begin.

GO OVER THE TOOLS

It may be that some are broken and need repair, or you may need some new equipment this year. Be sure you have everything necessary to begin the spring work as soon as Jack Frost permits. Remember the best tools are the only ones to buy—that cheap tools are inefficient and uneconomical.

THIS SPRING'S FLOWER SHOWS

In addition to the pleasure of seeing the most beautiful productions, the spring flower shows are rich in suggestions for the garden lover. The biggest of these shows is the International Flower Show held under the auspices of the Horticultural Society of New York and the New York Florists' Club. This exhibition will be housed at the Grand Central Palace, New York, March 15th to 22nd. Last year more than 100,000 visitors attended the New York show and plans are being perfected to make this year's exhibition even finer than the superb display of 1916. In Philadelphia a spring rose exhibition is to be held this year under the auspices of the American Rose Society. Many local shows are scheduled in other cities.

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GARDEN DEPARTMENT
The Literary Digest

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February 6.—The Department of Commerce of Switzerland leases a fleet of ships to transport food from abroad, according to dispatches received at Washington.

February 7.—Diomede, Cardinal Falconio, formerly Apostolic Delegate to the United States, dies in Rome, aged seventy-five.

DOMESTIC

THE AMERICAN CRISIS WITH GERMANY

February 1.—In a similar note to the one sent to the United States from Berlin, Austria-Hungary declares for intensified naval warfare, comparable to that proposed by Germany.

February 2.—A number of transatlantic liners, including the American liner *St. Louis*, are held up in New York, awaiting instructions from the Government as to sailing in the face of the German warning. No word is forthcoming from Washington, where the President confers in secret session with the Cabinet and a group of Senators.

President Wilson addresses a joint session of Congress, and announces that the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, has been given his passports, and that Ambassador Gerard has been recalled from Germany as diplomatic relations are broken off. War is rumored to be a matter of hours, awaiting the first German overt act.

A number of State Governors call out the State militias to do guard duty to prevent possible damage by fanatics or criminally disposed persons.

February 3.—The American steamship *Housatonic* is torpedoed by a German submarine. As the vessel had been warned and its crew saved, this is not construed as an overt act.

Spain takes over the American diplomatic interests in Berlin as Ambassador Gerard orders all American consulates in Germany closed.

February 4.—President Wilson requests all American diplomats in neutral countries to sound the feelings of neutrals on the American break with Germany, explain its cause, and state that the President feels that the cause of peace will be aided by similar action on the part of other neutrals.

Secretary Daniels orders the reserve force of the Atlantic Fleet ready for immediate service. Nineteen battleships and other vessels are to be fully manned.

Germany accedes to the American request for the release of the seventy-two Americans taken from ships sunk by the raider in the South Atlantic and brought to a German port by the steamer *Yarrowdale*.

February 5.—President Wilson occupies himself with Army and Navy preparations, and offers no comment on the press rumor that relations with Austria are to be broken at once.

London hears that an American citizen has been killed with three other members of the crew of the British steamer *Eavestone* when the life-boat in which they had taken refuge was shelled by a German submarine. Washington awaits confirmation of the report.

The naval authorities at Manila seize twenty-three German vessels in the harbor, taking the crews ashore. Customs officials, examining the captured boats, report that every one has received extensive damage, apparently at the hands of their crews.

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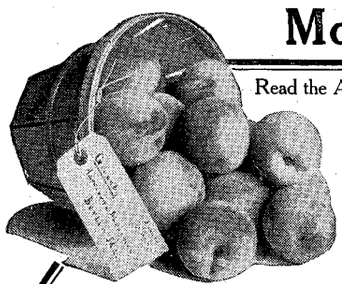

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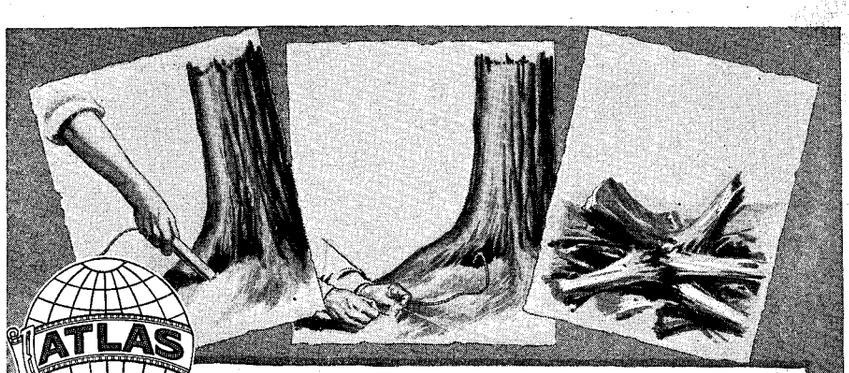

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President Wilson issues a proclamation by virtue of the authority recently conferred upon him by the Shipping Act, forbidding the transfer of American ships to foreign control.

February 7.—Rumor has it that the partial wreckage of all German ships interned in American ports was ordered secretly on February 1. Ninety-one vessels are reported to have received damage to their machinery, and it is said that it will take three months to put the boats into commission again.

Minister Egan at Copenhagen receives sensational dispatches from Ambassador Gerard to the effect that he, his staff, and all American consular officials are detained in Germany pending the safe delivery by the United States of Count von Bernstorff and the German crews of captured ships.

After six hours' debate, the Senate indorses the President in the break with Germany by a vote of 78 to 5.

February 8.—The State Department notifies all American ship-owners that merchant vessels under the American flag may arm against submarines but that no naval convoys will be supplied by the Government. Immediate sailings of American liners are postponed pending the decision about mounting guns.

GENERAL

February 1.—Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, the newly appointed Austrian Ambassador to the United States, arrives in New York. He reiterates the Teuton decision to fight the war out to a finish with all means at command.

The House overrides the President's veto of the Immigration Bill and passes it by a vote of 285 to 106 after a forty-minute debate in which party lines are ignored. It will go at once to the Senate.

The Democratic Emergency Revenue Bill passes the House unamended, by a vote of 211 to 196. It is designed to raise $248,000,000.

After conference with the Administration, Senator Borah takes steps to repress the anti-Japanese land bills in the legislatures of Oregon and Idaho. The uncertain international situation is given as the cause.

February 2.—The Alaska Bone-dry Prohibition Bill passes the House without a roll-call and goes to the President for signature.

The State Senate passes the Indiana State-wide prohibition bill, 38 to 11, and returns it to the House.

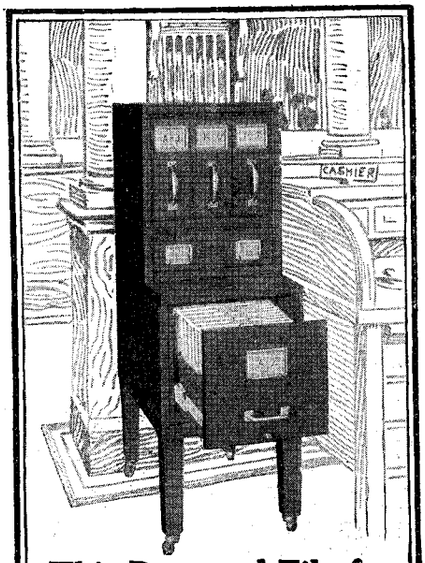
Governor Rye signs the Tennessee "bone-dry" bill, which goes into effect March 1.

Governor Witheycombe signs the Oregon "bone-dry" bill, which becomes law immediately.

General Pershing, with his forces, retiring from Mexico, is reported but six miles from the border. He is said to be accompanied by more than 1,100 refugees of all nationalities who fear to stay in Mexico after the troops are withdrawn.

Oregon responds to the advice of the Administration, killing the anti-Japanese land bill in the State Senate. In Idaho action on the bill is "indefinitely postponed."

February 5.—The Senate passes the Immigration Bill over the President's veto, by a vote of 62 to 19. The "literacy-test" clause as well as the "alien-exclusion" clause remain in the bill and become active as laws.



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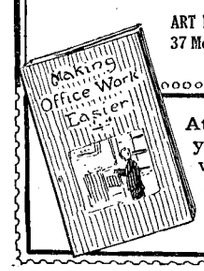

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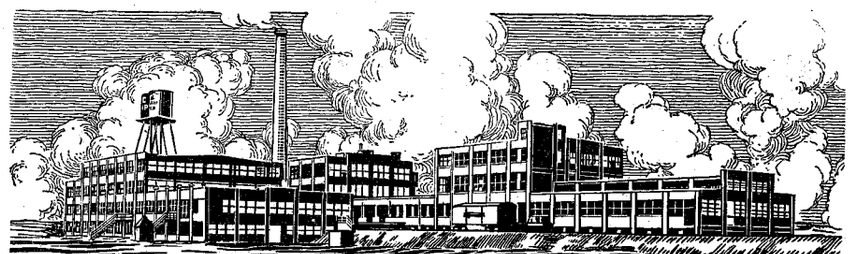

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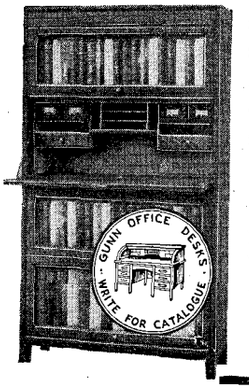

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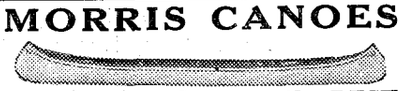

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE RISING COST OF INHERITING $10,000,000

A WRITER in the New York *Times-Annalist* has looked into the State laws affecting taxes on inheritances, into the existing Federal tax, and into the proposed new Federal tax, and has applied his data to a consideration of the question, What would be the cost of directly inheriting $10,000,000 in each of thirty-two States which he names? Taxes on inheritances were already high in forty States when a Federal income tax was first imposed. In all of these States, except California, the tax was doubled by the Federal tax, while the proposed increase will make the amount collected by the Federal Government 50 per cent. greater than it now is. The proposed new law has been made part of an Emergency Revenue Bill indorsed by the Democrats in caucus of the House and now before Congress. Following is a table which the *Annalist* writer compiled to show what in thirty-two States would be the tax on $10,000,000 under the existing State laws and what it would be with the proposed new Federal law in force:

	State Tax		*Total, State and Federal*	
States	*Amount*	*Per Cent.*	*Amount*	*Per Cent.*
Arizona	$99,950	0.99	$1,361,450	13.60
Arkansas	782,810	7.82	2,044,310	15.32
California	1,449,150	14.49	2,710,650	27.10
Colorado	199,790	1.99	1,461,290	14.60
Connecticut	386,900	3.86	1,621,500	16.47
Georgia	99,950	0.99	1,361,450	13.60
Idaho	296,585	2.96	1,558,085	15.57
Illinois	198,800	1.98	1,460,300	14.59
Indiana	296,325	2.96	1,557,725	15.57
Louisiana	199,800	1.99	1,461,300	14.61
Maine	199,150	1.99	1,460,650	14.60
Massachusetts	386,600	3.86	1,648,100	16.48
Michigan	99,980	0.99	1,361,480	13.61
Minnesota	298,725	2.98	1,560,225	15.60
Montana	99,925	0.99	1,361,425	13.61
Nebraska	99,900	0.99	1,360,300	13.60
Nevada	492,750	4.92	1,754,250	17.54
New York	396,550	3.96	1,658,050	16.58
New Jersey	296,450	2.96	1,557,950	15.57
North Carolina	74,985	0.74	1,336,485	13.36
North Dakota	294,650	2.94	1,556,550	15.56
Oklahoma	399,600	3.99	1,661,100	16.61
Oregon	99,950	0.99	1,361,450	13.61
Rhode Island	336,500	3.36	1,598,000	15.93
South Dakota	298,725	2.98	1,560,225	15.60
Tennessee	124,900	1.24	1,386,400	13.86
Utah	498,900	4.98	1,760,400	17.60
Virginia	336,850	3.86	1,648,350	16.48
Washington	99,900	0.99	1,361,400	13.61
West Virginia	296,525	2.96	1,558,025	15.58
Wisconsin	296,605	2.96	1,568,105	15.63
Wyoming	199,500	1.99	1,461,000	14.61
Average Tax, State and Federal	305,865	3.05	1,556,811	15.41

The writer of the article discusses the matter further in some detail. Inasmuch as the States differ greatly in the amount of tax imposed, he selects first one of the States imposing the lowest amount of tax, Arizona. Following are points in the article:

"Mr. Any One, Jr., by the death of Mr. Any One, Sr., falls heir to an estate of ten million dollars. Being a direct heir, Mr. Any One, Jr., gets off with the maximum of exemption and the minimum rate of taxation under the inheritance-tax laws of most of the States, but his direct heirship in no way lessens the weight upon him of the Federal tax on estates. Arizona would be a good State to die in from the point of view of the man with $10,000,000 to bequeath, provided that his millions fell entirely within the jurisdiction of the State and provided also that they were left *in toto* to Mr. Any One, Jr. Under Arizona's inheritance-tax law, in that case, the State would take for itself only $99,950 of Mr. Any One's estate. With the Federal tax of $841,000 (figured at the present legal rate) added to the State rate, Mr. Any One's estate would pay total inheritance and estate taxes amounting to $940,500. Under the increased Federal rate proposed by Mr. Kitchin's committee, however, Mr. Any One's death taxes would mount up to $1,361,450, or 13.60 per cent. of his estate.

"Arizona, however, is not in a class by itself. Mr. Any One's heirs would fare as well in Montana, or Georgia, or Michigan, or Nebraska, or Oregon, or Washington, which States and the Federal Government, under the proposed increase in estate taxes, would charge him only $1,361,000 or so, and permit Mr. Any One, Jr., to take the balance of about $8,738,000. This cost could be even scaled down in the case of an estate probated in North Carolina and left to an heir within that State's jurisdiction. North Carolina's rate, plus the proposed increased Federal tax, would be only $1,336,485, or 13.36 per cent.

"Assume, however, that Mr. Any One, Sr., died in California, which State since Oklahoma remodeled the law which practically would have confiscated an estate of this size, represents the extreme in taxation of inheritances. Under the California law, Mr. Any One, Jr., if he happens to be a minor, is exempt from taxation on the first $24,000 of his inheritance, but from that sum upward the tax applies progressively, with the result that the State's share in his fortune amounts to $1,449,150, or 14.49 per cent. This is the rate of progression:

	Tax Per Cent.
On $25,000	2
On the next $50,000	4
On the next $100,000	7
On the next $300,000	10
On the next $500,000	12
On the next $1,000,000 and up	15

"The Federal estate tax at the rate at present in force would deduct $841,000 more from the total, bringing the double tax up to $2,290,150. With the proposed 50 per cent. increase the Federal Government's share would be $1,261,500, raising the total of the inheritance and estate taxes to $2,710,650, or 27.10 per cent., and leaving a balance of $7,709,850. The table which follows presents a comparison of the existing rates of the Federal estate tax and the increased rates which are proposed in the pending Emergency Revenue Bill:

Estates as Graded	*Present Tax, Per Cent.*	*Proposed Tax, Per Cent.*
Up to $50,000	1	1½
$50,000 to $150,000	2	3
$150,000 to $250,000	3	4½
$250,000 to $450,000	4	6
$450,000 to $1,000,000	5	7½
$1,000,000 to $2,000,000	6	9
$2,000,000 to $3,000,000	7	10½
$3,000,000 to $4,000,000	8	12
$4,000,000 to $5,000,000	9	13½
Over $5,000,000	10	15

"There are thirty-two States which have inheritance-tax laws that apply to the supposititious case of Mr. Any One. In the accompanying table are shown the rates and amount of tax in each of these States combined with the Federal tax as now proposed. Twelve other States exempt direct heirs in their inheritance-tax laws, but in these instances the rates applicable to collateral heirs usually are higher. These twelve States are Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, and Virginia. There are four States which have no inheritance-tax law. These are Florida, Mississippi, New Mexico, and South Carolina.

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